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post free to any part of the world.

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This section went to press on Tuesday evening, December 23. In the event of important news reaching us on Wednesday morning, it will be printed in the Coloured Supplement, to which please refer.

Greetynge!

HO, BROTHERS! Iette us friendlye wassail quaffe,
Goodwille is wheten, bickerynge but chaffe;
This is Ye Christmasstye, Iette's merrye be,
A pharma-familye in unitie.

Lo, gentill brother! Christmass maketh gladde
Ye herte of e'en a chymist; soe 'twere sadde
To prophesye of woe, when joye, 'twould seeme,
Wille marke ye Whyte-Woolcoquian régime.

'Twere wronge to growse atte profits smalle and mene,
Atte thynges that were, or thynges that myghte have bene;
For nowe canne we ye evill'st Fate defyve
With goodlie backynge from ye N.H.I.

Forgette ye checkers who withholde ye cheque,
Eke tariffe preises that your profitte wreke,
Alle wille be welle, and trialls disappere
In prospect of A Flourishynge New Yeaere.

Soe this our wyshe, ye message welle perpend:
Maye Joye and Fulle Prosperitie attend:
On all ye Trade atte Home and Overseas—
Our beste we'll doe to helpen alle to these.

SUMMARY.

The more notable items only are dealt with.

Interesting ionisation experiments are explained on p. 88.
Liverpool chemists' Christmas window-shows are described on p. 54.

Several interesting Sale of Food and Drugs Acts cases are reported on pp. 85-86.

We give a digest of the Bankruptcy and Deeds of Arrangement Act, 1913, which will come into force three months hence (p. 82).

"Xrayser II." has a good deal to say this week about the C. & D. Diary for 1914 (p. 79), which has given general satisfaction (p. 52).

The English Local Government Board Report dealing with Sanatorium Benefit and Sale of Food and Drugs Act administration is epitomised on pp. 81-82.

"Corner for Students" prizes are awarded this month to Mr. W. J. Ogden (Manchester) and Mr. B. W. Melhuish (Bournemouth). Dr. Leonard Dobbin's report notes on testing for bismuth and nitric acid (p. 50).

In "A Good Year" we indicate how pharmacy in Great Britain has been changed, and business improved, during 1913. The article concludes with reference to the expressions of goodwill from wholesalers (p. 80).

The High Court has decided that shop assistants, even though willing or volunteering, may not deliver handbills about the business during their weekly half-holiday. It is an offence by their employers under the Shops Act (p. 84).

Business is now practically suspended in the markets for the remainder of the year, and market fluctuations are practically nil. Opium and quinine close firm; menthol and Japan mint oil quiet; shellac and copper sulphate are firmer (p. 95).

An Index to the Volume which is completed with this issue occupies pages 55 to 74. It is exhaustive, and records the history of British Pharmacy during the past six months. The Volume completes the first half-century of this size of the C. & D., and the Index contains twenty times more references than the Volume for 1864 did. This indicates that a year of the C. & D. is now a hundred fold better.

ARE YOU PREPARING

for bigger business in the forthcoming year? Very probably every reader of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is hoping to do more, and we trust he will. Meanwhile we can assist by distributing

YOUR PRICE-LISTS OR CIRCULARS

to twelve thousand picked buyers of chemists' supplies in business all over the world. The distribution will take place in the Winter Issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, to be published in January next, but, the Christmas holidays intervening, it is advisable to put the matter in hand at once. Write to the Publisher, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., and ask him all about such things

AS INSETS IN THE WINTER ISSUE,
January 31, 1914.

CORNER FOR STUDENTS.

Conducted by Leonard Dobbin, Ph.D.

All communications for this section should be addressed thus: "Corner for Students, 'The Chemist and Druggist,' 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C."

Qualitative Analysis.

A MIXTURE of not more than three salts will form the subject of the next exercise in qualitative analysis. The mixture will comprise acids and inorganic bases occurring in the British Pharmacopœia, and is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination, all its constituents are to be detected, and proof is to be given that the substances detected are the only constituents of the mixture.

Students' applications for portions of the mixture of salts) accompanied by a *stamped and addressed envelope*, not a stamp merely) will be received up to Monday, January 5, and the samples will be posted on the following day.

Students' reports will be received up to Friday, January 16. Each report should contain a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected. In this list any substance regarded as an accidental impurity should be distinguished from the essential constituents of the salts composing the mixture.

The analysis announced above forms the third exercise in the analytical tournament for the current winter session. The usual monthly first and second prizes in this series of analyses will be awarded only to apprentices or assistants who are preparing for the Qualifying examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain or of Ireland, which fact *must be attested on their reports*.

Report on December Analytical Exercise.

The powder distributed to students on November 25 contained five parts by weight of lead carbonate, one part of bismuth oxynitrate, and four parts of disodium hydrogen phosphate. The calculated composition of such a mixture is:

Pb	...	...	...	...	38.8
Bi	...	...	...	...	7.3
Na	...	...	...	...	5.1
CO ₃	...	...	...	...	11.2
NO ₃	...	...	...	...	2.2
PO ₄	...	...	...	...	10.6
O	...	...	...	...	0.6
H	...	...	...	...	0.1
H ₂ O	...	...	...	...	24.1
					100.0

The powder was practically free from traces of impurities, yielding only the faintest indication of the presence of a chloride.

Samples of the powder were distributed to eighty-six students, and forty-six reports were sent in for examination. The failures in the detection of the various constituents were: (a) Metallic radicals: Lead, 5; bismuth, 20; sodium, 5. (b) Acid radicals: Carbonic, 3; nitric, 36; phosphoric, 9. Nineteen students failed to observe the evolution of water when the powder was heated in a dry test-tube.

The most prominent features revealed in the reports on this analysis are the numerous failures to detect bismuth, and the much more numerous failures in the case of the nitric-acid radical. As the detection of these constituents formed the only real analytical difficulties of the exercise, the general remarks will be devoted this month mainly to some guiding statements regarding them. There were few students who approached the systematic analysis without the knowledge, gained from the preliminary examination, that the powder contained a lead compound, and this knowledge was in itself an injunction to caution in the treatment with hydrogen sulphide. The powder dissolved completely and without any special difficulty when boiled for a short time with a sufficient quantity of dilute hydrochloric or nitric acid. On simply cooling

the solution in the former acid, or on mixing the solution in the latter acid with excess of dilute hydrochloric acid, and cooling, the greater part of the lead was deposited as chloride; and, unless the concentration of the acid in either solution was too small, the deposit was practically free from bismuth oxychloride, so that when filtration was performed all but the merest traces of bismuth passed into the filtrate. It should be borne in mind that bismuth oxychloride in considerable quantity may accompany the precipitated lead chloride when a due concentration of acid is not maintained at this stage, and that when this occurs there is a risk not only of bismuth oxychloride not being recognised in the precipitate, but also of the total quantity of bismuth which is carried through on filtration being so small that it is not readily detected during the subsequent examination of the hydrogen-sulphide precipitate, since the reaction of bismuth solutions with ammonia is not very delicate, and more delicate tests are commonly omitted unless ammonia has yielded a precipitate of bismuth hydroxide in the routine separation. After the precipitate of lead chloride was filtered off it was imperative to dilute the filtrate largely with water, or, better, with hydrogen-sulphide solution, and then to pass hydrogen sulphide until the liquid was thoroughly saturated with the gas. Only by such treatment could anything like complete precipitation of the remaining lead and of the bismuth, as sulphides, be ensured, and the subsequent complications which most of our correspondents encountered be avoided. The precipitate should have contained the remainder of the lead and practically the whole of the bismuth, as sulphides; but, in consequence of insufficient dilution prior to passing hydrogen sulphide, no precipitate appeared at all in a few extreme cases, while very frequently a large proportion of both metals remained unprecipitated and caused complications in later groups which led to aluminium, zinc, manganese, calcium, and magnesium being reported as constituents of the powder. The hydrogen-sulphide precipitate was not considerable in quantity, but as it consisted of bismuth sulphide with only a little admixed lead sulphide, the fact that the precipitate, once obtained, contained bismuth sulphide was not very difficult to establish.

The detection of the nitric-acid radical was a more difficult matter. The quantity present was small and the bismuth oxynitrate an insoluble substance, and it was only when a solution was prepared by somewhat prolonged boiling of the powder with a concentrated solution of sodium carbonate that a well-marked reaction could be obtained by applying the test with ferrous sulphate and concentrated sulphuric acid. The test was quite successful in the hands of a few correspondents, but more than three-fourths failed to get any indication of a nitrate; the reason being, as we believe, that the quantity actually in solution in most cases was only very minute.

The filtrate from the hydrogen-sulphide precipitate, when free from lead and bismuth and after the boiling off of the excess of hydrogen sulphide, did not give any precipitate with ammonium chloride and excess of ammonia, hence, although it contained the phosphoric-acid radical, the acetate separation was not necessary. Most of our correspondents got a precipitate at this stage, however, which, while it consisted solely of lead and bismuth phosphates, led them to carry out phosphate separations and to arrive at a variety of conclusions regarding the composition of the precipitate.

We consider that the examination of this powder is capable of affording students a better opportunity of studying some of the delicacies of chemical analysis than has been furnished by any recent exercise, and we very strongly recommend all who have met with difficulties to repeat their analyses with a mixture of their own preparation, keeping the foregoing remarks in view.

In reporting the effects of heating the powder with concentrated sulphuric acid, a number of students stated that pungent white fumes were evolved, and these fumes were attributed to hydrochloric acid or to other acids. Anything of the nature of white fumes evolved in considerable quantity in the present case could only be due to the volatilization of some of the added sulphuric acid itself—a point which students are advised to note particularly.

The difficulties of this analysis have not been without a visible effect on the marks awarded to competitors; but in this connection we should like to urge upon all students to continue to send in their reports regularly, even although their position in any particular competition may not be quite up to their average, or to their expectations.

PRIZES.

The First Prize for the best analysis has been awarded to:

WM. JAS. OGDEN, 426 Liverpool Street, Sudley, Manchester.

The Second Prize has been awarded to

B. W. MELHUISE, 21 Commercial Road, Bournemouth.

First Prize.—Any scientific book that is published at a price not greatly exceeding half-a-guinea may be taken as a first prize.

Second Prize.—Any scientific book which is sold for about five shillings may be taken as a second prize.

The students to whom prizes are awarded are requested to write at once to the Publisher naming the book or books they select.

MARKS AWARDED FOR ANALYSES.

1. Correspondents who are unqualified:

W. J. Ogdan (1st prize)...	96	Bruceine ...	68
B. W. Melhuish (2nd prize) ...	93	Tyneside ...	68
Zincona ...	89	D. Gregory ...	65
Thule ...	87	Simili ...	64
F. V. B. ...	82	Newrad ...	60
Kino ...	82	E. Caird ...	58
Pharmacopœia ...	82	Acol ...	57
Rhei ...	82	Onyx ...	57
Aa ...	78	J. P. B. ...	56
Aspirin ...	76	Seloc ...	55
Rac ...	76	A. C. S. ...	54
Victory ...	76	M. Wilson ...	52
Aniline ...	73	Hypo ...	50
Cyanidia ...	73	Green 'Un ...	48
Epi ...	73	Ozone ...	48
Sprengens ...	72	Cardi ...	47
F. Bressington ...	71	Kepier ...	47
Nomen ...	71	Dixie ...	39
Rare Chemical ...	71	M. G. T. ...	36
H. W. H. ...	69	Unus ...	23

2. Correspondents who are qualified, or who have not indicated that they are unqualified:

Ajax ...	76	Virus ...	80
A. H. Bridges ...	70	Xylem ...	84
Verb. Sap. ...	86		

[One paper was sent in without *nom de plume*, name, or address. If the writer will furnish the two last-named, the paper will be read and marks awarded.]

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

B. W. MELHUISE, F. V. B., and Others.—Some lead sulphide was certain to be present in the hydrogen-sulphide precipitate, since lead chloride is distinctly, although only slightly, soluble in cold water or dilute hydrochloric acid.

ZINCONA.—Of the numerous correspondents who reported the formation of a precipitate on adding ammonium chloride and excess of ammonia to the filtrate from the hydrogen-sulphide precipitate after the excess of hydrogen sulphide had been expelled by boiling, you have the distinction of being the only one who attributed this precipitate to its real cause—the small quantities of lead and bismuth remaining unprecipitated by the hydrogen sulphide.

THULE.—The powder did not contain traces of ammonium or of potassium: the flame coloration which you attributed to the latter was due to the lead.

RHEI.—When you shook up the powder with water, filtered, and then added magnesium sulphate to the filtrate, the precipitate which you obtained consisted mainly of magnesium phosphate, and it did not furnish any evidence of the presence of a carbonate. After hydrogen sulphide has been passed for some time through a warmed solution, the solution should be cooled and thoroughly saturated with the gas before filtering off the precipitated copper- and arsenic-group sulphides.

AA.—We could not perceive any trace of a sublimate when the powder was heated in a dry tube. You do not give any evidence in support of the statement that the phosphorus was present as a pyrophosphate.

RAE.—It was futile to test for a carbonate in the solution which you had prepared by boiling the powder with sodium

carbonate—besides, magnesium sulphate is quite unsuitable as a reagent to test for carbonates generally.

VICTORY.—Your plan of making separate tests for copper-group metals without making a proper separation will not do as a general method.

SPRENGENS.—Your confirmatory test for a carbonate was apparently applied to a solution to which you had yourself added sodium carbonate. You should not have omitted the special test for a nitrate.

F. BRESSINGTON.—Tests for copper and cadmium should not have been omitted.

NOMEN.—As we have stated repeatedly, the fact that the hydrogen-sulphide precipitate is black, or nearly so, does not preclude the possibility of its consisting partly of arsenic-group sulphides or of cadmium sulphide.

H. W. H.—Seeing that nearly one half of the powder dissolved in water, we are surprised to note that, in a test specially made to examine the point, you came to the conclusion that none of it dissolved. Although you report a yellow flame coloration by the original powder, you do not appear to have followed this up or to have concluded that sodium was present.

BRUCINE.—Your report is self-contradictory regarding the formation of a precipitate by the action of ammonium chloride and excess of ammonia on the filtrate from the hydrogen-sulphide precipitate. First you state that these reagents failed to produce any precipitate, and immediately afterwards you describe the treatment of another portion of the same solution to which the same reagents had been added until a faint permanent precipitate was obtained.

E. CAIRD.—Note that the chloro-platinic acid test cannot be regarded as proving the original absence of ammonium salts from a substance which has been ignited before the test is applied, and that, in any case, it is not a very appropriate test for ammonium compounds. If the chlorine-water you employed was not free from traces of sulphuric acid, this may account for the reaction which led you to think a sulphite was present.

ACOL.—In several instances you state that you filtered at places where precipitates should not have been formed, and where, in fact, you report that precipitates were not formed: surely this was superfluous!

SELOC.—If, as you state, the reaction of a silicate was observed on heating the powder with sulphuric acid and calcium fluoride, this must have been due to the presence, as impurity, in the latter of silica or a silicate. Apply a blank test to the calcium fluoride.

GREEN 'UN.—Had you cooled the hydrochloric-acid solution of the original substance before passing hydrogen sulphide into it, you should have obtained a precipitate of lead chloride and you could scarcely have failed to detect lead. As far as can be ascertained from your report, you concluded that the hydrogen-sulphide precipitate was insoluble in ammonium hydrosulphide solely because it did not dissolve entirely.

OZONE.—A more complete preliminary examination would have greatly increased the value of your analysis.

CARDI.—The odour which you perceived on dissolving the powder in hydrochloric acid and mistook for that of sulphur dioxide was no doubt simply that of hydrochloric acid.

KEPIER.—Your reasoned omission to test for lead in the copper-group precipitate had a rather disastrous result. We cannot understand how you came to obtain reactions indicating the presence of copper.

DIXIE.—It is not apparent from your report how you allowed the lead and the phosphoric-acid radical to elude your tests. Magnesium and potassium should have been tested for. A more complete preliminary examination would have been valuable; and your report should have given further details as to how you arrived at the various conclusions, especially as regards the acid radicals.

M. G. T.—Fusion of the powder with sodium carbonate prior to testing for metallic radicals was unnecessary and inappropriate in the present case. Full particulars should be given as to how each solution for examination is prepared.

UNUS.—You report: "Salt with Mercuric Chloride gave a white precipitate, proving a Bi-carbonate and not a Carbonate." If this means that you mixed some of the original powder (which was only partially soluble in water) with a solution of mercuric chloride and endeavoured to reach any conclusion from the result of doing so, you were certain to be disappointed, since the formation of any white precipitate in presence of a quantity of undissolved lead carbonate could not be observed satisfactorily. You should prepare a mixture having the composition of the powder sent you, and practise upon it.

S. STEVENS.—We note that you are prevented, temporarily, from sending in reports on the exercises, and shall be pleased when you resume in March.

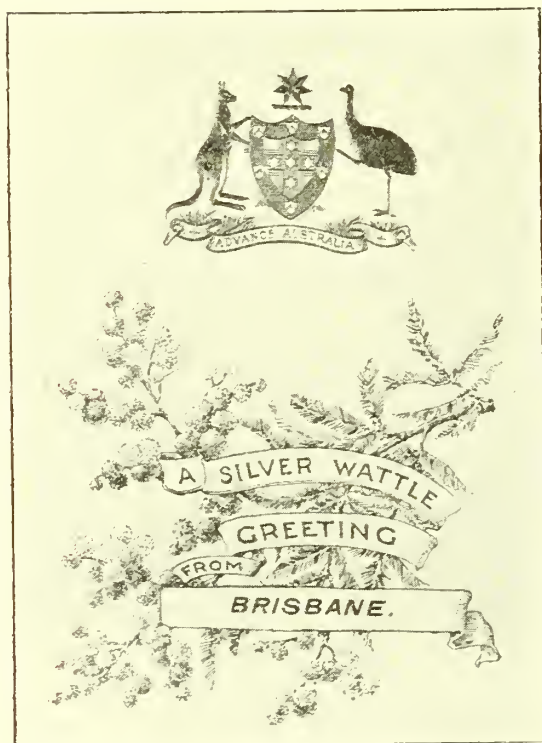
Christmas Greetings.

THE Christmas card sent out by Sir Thomas and Lady Barclay and family bears a reproduction of an autochrome photograph of their residence, The Uplands, Blackwell, Bromsgrove, which we illustrate.



The dial points the time of day,
The village children romp and play,
Merrily singing the roundelay—
"Gather ye rosebuds while ye may,
Old Time is still a flying."

The President and members of the Queensland Board of Pharmacy's card is also a pretty one:



The President and Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland have issued a card this year; it bears the Society's arms in red, blue, and gold, over a copper engraved inscription of greetings.

The President (Mr. James A. Radford) of the Midland Pharmaceutical Association also issues an official card.

The card of the President and members of the Transvaal Pharmacy Board has a galenic touch about it, and inside is a scene in the Murchison Range.

Almanacks and Calendars.

MR. W. DENNIS, F.S.M.C., pharmacist, High Street, Saxilby, Lines, sends us a copy of his 1914 Household Almanack and Calendar, the front page of which has a portrait of Mr. Dennis. In addition to the usual domestic information, several pages are devoted to Ucal and a list of their preparations.

MESSRS. CARNEGIE BROS., 33 and 35 Charterhouse Square, London, E.C., send us a neat stand-up desk or wall calendar of leatherette (9½ in. by 6 in.) with lettering of the firm's chief specialities in gilt. The calendar portion consists of detachable slide-in leaves. The firm have added another telephone, their numbers now being City 4646, 4647.

MESSRS. HOWARDS & SONS, LTD., manufacturing chemists, Ilford, send out a handsome wall-calendar with monthly tear-offs. It measures 14 in. by 9½ in., and is lithographed on a green background in gold and black, with a group in colours of packages of chemicals in the centre. Half-tone reproductions are shown of medals awarded to them at various exhibitions.

MESSRS. E. DE HAEN, Chemische Fabrik "List" G.m.b.H., Seelze, near Hanover, whose London agents are Messrs. Domeier & Co., 8 Harp Lane, E.C., send us a useful glass paper or letter weight giving a bird's-eye view of their factories. The weight is coated with De Haën's luminous paint, and after exposing the view to a strong light it will afterward shine in the dark.

DAY'S ANNUAL FOR 1914, issued by Messrs. Day & Sons, Crewe, Ltd., Animal-medicine Works, Crewe, is interesting to veterinary chemists, by whose customers it would be appreciated. It gives particulars of Day's medicines for animals and other articles of interest to farmers and dairymen. A series of spirited sketches by Mr. F. Babbage make the Annual unusually acceptable, and those chemists who have not seen it should send a postcard request for a copy.

"PRIMUS" LANTERN AND KINEMATOGRAPH DIARY, 1914.—This little booklet of 160 pages (5½ in. by 2½ in.) should be invaluable to lanternists. It is edited by Mr. W. F. Butcher, F.C.S. The kinematographic notes by Mr. F. W. Baker cover everything from the optical system to electric resistances and management of limelight, while a table shows the type of electric current, with voltage provided, in English and Welsh Town Lanternist Notes; diary pages (a week to a page), film cost and hire, ready reckoners, focus and distance tables, and a directory of dealers are the other main features. The latter includes a good proportion of chemists, but this should be increased. Messrs. W. Butcher & Sons, Ltd., Camera House, Farringdon Avenue, London, E.C., will be pleased to supply a copy free to any chemist who sends his business-card. The Diary, which sells to the public at 5d., costs 4s. a doz.

The calendars for 1914 issued by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, are very striking, all being produced in colours, and the subjects popular. No. (1) reflects the Boy Scout movement, (2) a bright boy at the dovecot feeding the fledglings with Beecham's pills, (3) a girl photographing her brother holding up a box of Beecham's, (4) a picture of two Toucans, the big-billed South American bright-plumaged but chattering birds. Each of the foregoing has a tear-off monthly calendar affixed. There are also half-a-dozen boudoir calendars with elf and fairy scenes. Beecham's Family Almanack for 1914 is distinguished this year by a special article on Universal Military Training for Home Defence, by Colonel A. Keene, D.S.O. The cover is a beautiful piece of colour work. Retailers who have not received supplies of these for distribution to their customers should write to the St. Helens headquarters.

C. & D. Diary, 1914.

EACH copy of *The Chemist and Druggist Diary* for 1914 sent to subscribers at home and abroad contains a card coupon entitling the receiver or his deputy

TO COMPETE FOR TEN GUINEAS IN PRIZES.

Card 1 of the coupon is reserved for answers to the following questions in regard to the *Diary* advertisements:

1. Which is the smartest advertisement?
2. Which is the most tempting advertisement?
3. Which is the most novel advertisement?
4. Which is the most useful advertisement?
5. Which advertisement is best for business?

Card 2 is for synthetic sentences of not more than sixteen words selected from the *Diary* advertisements. The cards should be filled in and posted to us as early as possible, and not later than January 17, 1914.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESSES AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

Subscribers are requested to note the following:

Page 193, first column, add: Messrs. P. Beiersdorf & Co., telegraphic address, "*Pebecon London*," and telephone number, Central 5385.

Page 194. On and after January 1, 1914, the telegraphic address of Messrs. Howards & Sons, Ltd., will be "*Quinology Ilford*," and their telephone numbers, Ilford 162, 163, 164.

BUYERS' GUIDE.

Ambulance outfits are a speciality of Messrs. Hall, Forster & Co., Ltd., see p. 97. An entry to this effect should be made in the Buyers' Guide, p. 179.

APPRECIATIONS.

Thanks for *Diary*—a wonderful piece of work. This is now my thirtieth year of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. I hope you will have a very prosperous New Year indeed.—(62/22.)

"I feel I must write my congratulations to you in regard to *The Chemist and Druggist Diary*, 1914. It is more like a chemists' and druggists' "Encyclopaedia" than a "Diary," or the two combined, as it contains a complete compendium of all that an up-to-date chemist and druggist ought to know, and in a terse, practical form. Again, congratulations!"—F. A. Degen.

The *Diary* arrived to-day, for which we thank you; as in previous years, it will prove a great help to us in our business. You might be interested to learn that within one hour of our receipt of the *Diary* we had three orders from chemists for lines we do not stock. In each case we found the article indexed in the *Diary*, and gave them the name and address of the manufacturer. In each case we informed the chemist that we found the information in the *C. & D. Diary*.—(58/63.)

SYNTHETIC SENTENCES.

The subjoined have been received in competition. The adjudication has not yet been undertaken:

Concentrated	p. 266.
Help;	" 60.
Evertrusty	" 602.
"Multum";	" 589.
Indispensable	" 584.
Specialised	" 271.
Training;	" 598.
and	" 467.
Diary	" 178.
Recognised	" 313.
Unrivalled;	" 460.
Guarantees	" 311.
"Good"	" 125.
Industry;	" 30.
Striking	" 339.
Time-and-money-saver.	" 55.

A. E. Warden (Mitcham, Surrey).

Good!! It's *The Chemist and Druggist Diary*, and the public taste your remarkable success with profit.—R. S. Dormor, c/o John B. Aldrich, Castle Street, Eye, Suffolk.

An ideal tonic for pharmacists throughout the world.—Robert A. Shennan (Dalbeattie).

Profitable to vendors; indispensable to buyers; essential to chemists and druggists; as welcome as pay-day.—W. Davie, Government Laboratory, Clement's Inn Passage, W.C.

Help and advice always at your disposal—spring, summer, autumn, winter—*The Chemist and Druggist Diary*.—Ernest Howie, 9 James Street, Oxford Street, London, W.

ENGLISH AND WELSH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

Brevities.

Owing to the growing demand for pure sulphuric acid the United Alkali Co., Ltd., are laying down special plant at Gateshead and Hebburn for removing arsenic from the acid.

Mr. G. N. M. Birkett, chemist and druggist, is making extensions to the pharmacy at 25 Finklo Street, Kendal, these including additions to the dispensary and stock rooms.

Plans for new business premises to be erected by Boots, Ltd., at the corner of High Street and Warrior Square, Southend-on-Sea, have been passed by the local Town Council.

The Middlesex County Council are excluding chemists' and opticians' shops from the Wednesday Early Closing Order for the urban district of Friern Barnet, as there is not the necessary majority.

The "*Manchester Courier*" of December 20 contains page advertisements of "*Midgleys*" and "*Boots*." The former is somewhat of a novelty in containing portraits of Mr. Frank A. Ringer, the "man who runs Midgleys" and of the departmental managers, with suitable letterpress.

The annual Cinderella dance of the Western Pharmacists' Association will be held in the York Room, Frascati's, on January 7. Tickets can be obtained from the Secretaries and members of the committee, and also from Mr. R. D. Dixon, 175 Loughborough Road, S.W., and Mr. Bernard Wilkinson, 23 Cromwell Place, S.W.

International Dental Congress.

The Sixth International Dental Congress will be held in London from August 3 to 8, 1914. The British Government has issued invitations to foreign Governments and also to the self-governing Dominions of the British Empire to send official representatives to the Congress, and several delegates have already been appointed. Invitations have been issued to dental societies and organisations throughout the world, and steps have been taken to secure as reporters or introducers of discussions in the ten sections of the Congress the co-operation of leading specialists and representative authorities in all branches of dental surgery. The offices of the Congress are 19 Hanover Square, London, W.

Contracts.

Elham (Kent) Guardians.—Corbyn, Stacey & Co., Ltd., for drugs.

Warwick Guardians.—Mr. C. P. Pratt, chemist, Warwick, for drugs.

Isle of Wight Guardians.—A. Millidge & Son, chemists, Newport, for drugs.

North Bierley Guardians.—Harrison, Parkinson & Co., Bradford, for a six months' supply of drugs.

Maidstone Guardians.—Mr. F. J. Oliver, chemist and druggist, Maidstone, for the year's drugs at 114/ 4s. 4d.

Cheltenham Guardians.—McDougall Bros. for disinfecting fluid at 2s. per gal. Sanitas Co., Ltd., for roll-sulphur at 9s. per cwt.

Southwark Guardians have decided, on the advice of their medical superintendent, to purchase a "Eureka" tablet-machine at a cost of 6/.

Weymouth Town Council.—Strong & Williams for Sanitas Okol, Sanitas powder, Sanitas soap, formaldehyde, smoke rockets, and toilet-paper. Cole & Hutt for liquid sulphur dioxide, and hydrochloric acid. W. T. Cole & Son, Ltd., for Sanitas eucalyptus oil and Sanitas disinfecting fluid. Mr. Evans for potassium permanganate.

Sheffield Notes.

The Sheffield City Council has issued the Home Office's warning as to the dangers of celluloid goods.

The sales of the new drug department of the Brightside and Carbrook Co-operative Society for the first quarter were 189/ 16s. 5d.

Mr. Bell has been appointed Assistant Dispenser at the Royal Infirmary, Sheffield. Mr. Bell was previously engaged at the Children's Hospital, Pendlebury, Manchester.

The local Athletic Club is not holding the usual whist-drive this year, but the Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society have arranged a whist-drive and dance for January 29 at Davy's Café, to which the younger members of the craft are invited.

A very strong feeling exists among Sheffield chemists and other opticians about the manner in which the eye departments of the hospitals direct prescriptions to specified opticians. Although an attempt has been made to meet the objections, the result does not satisfy the objectors, who are expected to do something more in the matter.

Sheffield pharmacists have some effective window-displays, the whole gamut of perfumes and the usual chemists' side-lines for Christmas presents being well represented. Messrs. Exell Bros. are an exception to the general rule. The attractive window has a white groundwork, backing a red disc with red streamers down to the ingredients of hypophosphites of soda and lime, pepsin, aromatics, and cod-liver oil, with the finished cod-liver oil emulsion. As this article has been discussed in the lay Press the public of Burngreave district exhibit great interest in the display.

Presentation to Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme.

A unique gathering of over 200 officers took place at Firvale Hospital, Sheffield, on December 18, under the chairmanship of Mr. A. E. Booker, Clerk to the Guardians, to show their appreciation of Mr. Newsholme's services during his twenty-one years as a member of the Board of Guardians. The Chairman presented Mr. Newsholme with an illustrated album containing the names of the 256 subscribers, along with a silver tea-service and tray (in a case with inscription), and a gold sovereign-purse. He handed the balance to buy a souvenir for Mrs. Newsholme, who attended with her three daughters. Mr. Booker said Mr. Newsholme had taken an active part in all the improvements of modern Poor Law administration, the Board being the first to remove children from workhouses. His great work has been the reorganisation of the hospital from an old-fashioned workhouse hospital to one of between 700 and 800 beds, and comparing favourably with any general hospital. Dr. Clark, M.R.C.P., Mr. Cook, Mr. G. Hill, and Mr. Sykes, heads of various departments, supported Mr. Booker. Mr. Newsholme, who was received with prolonged applause, thanked the officers with some feeling. During the time he had been on the board he had felt he must have the assistance of his colleagues, and they together must have the loyal service of the officers or the good work of the union could not proceed.

Liverpool Notes.

The large department stores in Liverpool complain that they are not doing a quarter of their former perfume trade, and one wonders if the fine displays made by individual chemists have anything to do with this. Local chemists have excelled in their Christmas window-shows.

An "urgent" notice has been sent out by Mr. J. H. Robinson, Hon. Secretary of the Liverpool Chemists' Association, calling a mass meeting of Liverpool pharmacists at the Royal Institution, Colquitt Street, on Tuesday evening, December 30, at 9.30 p.m., "to consider in detail the new Federation scheme of the Pharmaceutical Society."

City.

Mr. J. Bain, the Quadrant, Lime Street, has a tasteful display of Florida water, along with other perfumery.

Boots, Ltd., have "Special Christmas Shows" at their Bold Street, Lord Street, and London Road branches.

Messrs. Budden & Co., Ltd., London Road, have a bright display of Christmas perfumery, hair-brushes, fancy soaps, and "Perfume Pedestals." Lucc's Eau de Cologne draws attention, and various makes of safety-razors are also shown.

Mr. S. Hardy, St. George's Pharmacy, 18 St. John's Lane, displays posters in miniature in his window, worded "Seasonable presents." Zenobia, Piver's, and Grossmith's perfumery fill the window, along with safety-razors and "Dorset" lavender-water.

Messrs. Hazel & Robson, Ltd., Rumbold Street, have a varied display of perfumes.

Messrs. R. & J. Herman, Parker Street, make a bold display of Yardley's "Parfum Caprice," another section being devoted to Atkinson's "Poinsettia" perfume. Grossmith's, Yardley's, Bristow's, and Zenobia perfumes are also shown.

Mr. Geo. Inman, Dale Street, has an attractive display. Flat against the window-pane is a lattice work of old-gold silk ribbons. Chrysanthemums of the same shade are placed among the goods, while the window-back is covered with a lavender-blue silk cloth, toning well with the lavender-flowers shown in the window to attract attention to the display of lavender-water ("Dorset" and Potter & Moore's). One shelf contains a nice display of Yardley's Enchantress perfume, and an array of vacuum flasks, shaving-bowls, and safety-razors completes the window-show.

Messrs. Jewell's, Ltd., London Road; Mr. Vincent Strawnson, Moss Street; and Mr. Sten Barr, Berry Street, also have noteworthy window-displays.

Messrs. J. McGuffie, Ltd., Castle Street, are making a special display of manœuvre sets. Their window contains most of the best known makes of lavender-water and Eau de Cologne. In the centre are costly combination cases of perfume, which may afterwards be used as jewel-cases.

Mr. J. H. Robinson's display at his Exchange Station Pharmacy has a colour scheme which is a blending of red and yellow. Curtains and festoons of yellow material match the decorative evergreens with autumnal tints. The centre-piece shows a mansion, standing at the edge of a moor, with the sun just setting behind the snow-clad scene; on either side are two glass vases, each holding about fifty multi-coloured rosebuds, the effect when the whole is lit up at night being entrancing. Loose bottles of perfume, cases of Roger & Gallet's toilet-sets, costly sprays, smelling-bottles interspersed with carnations and chrysanthemums, complete the display. The three-tiered stands, which are in sets of three, were made specially for this window-display. Each shelf holds one bottle of perfume.

Messrs. Thompson & Capper, Ltd., have made tastefully dressed windows at their Lord Street and Bold Street establishments and at their Birkenhead branch. The Bold Street window is filled with Californian poppies, material to match draping the window. Zenobia and Grossmith's perfumes predominate, Rexall "Harmony of Boston" perfume also finding a place. At Lord Street, in addition to a varied perfumery display, chocolates and compressed-cork articles (bowls, bath and table mats) also tempt buyers.

In the Suburbs.

Messrs. Banner, Ltd., Smithdown Lane, have posters worded "Useful Christmas Presents," while Mr. W. J. Axe, Wavertree Road, and Mr. Plevin, Church Road, Wavertree, have also good displays of Christmas goods.

Messrs. W. H. Clubb, Ltd., at their four shops have posters across the windows announcing "Christmas Presents." At Smithdown Road the perfumes displayed are Zenobia, Grossmith's, and Bristow's. "Shem-el-Nessim" soap and perfume occupy a prominent position. Safety-razors and butterfly sachets are also exhibited. A Christmas-week feature is the free gift of a "monster sachet of lavender-flowers" to every purchaser of a 1s. 6d. bottle of Potter & Moore's lavender-water. The Greenbank Road establishment looks well with its purple scheme of silk ribbon and festoons.

Mr. Evans, Lodge Lane, has an original display, no fewer than four "Santa Claus" peering from the window sides. The red drapery harmonises with these, as well as shows off the perfumery, etc., to perfection.

Mr. S. S. Holford, Allerton Road, Calderstones Park, makes cardinal and blue his colour scheme, this effectively contrasting with fancy bottles of Blondeau perfumery.

Mr. G. V. C. Last, Lodge Lane, has filled a part of his window with hair-brushes and muff-warmers. There is a wide range of the leading perfumes as well, one shelf being devoted to "4711" eau de Cologne (mostly wicked), and another shelf to Erasmie Co.'s La Reine d'Egypt perfume. Dainty cushion sachets of rose-petals also attract the eye.

Mr. T. M. Lloyd, Holt Road, makes a good display of Bristow's perfumes and soap Teddy bears. A novelty is the "Mach" sachets shown.

Mr. J. Pickering-Jones, Smithdown Road, makes a special display of "Dutch ware" perfumes. The window bottom is filled with a choice selection of fruit (in soap). Loofah babies are also shown.

Mr. Ernest Prebble, Kensington, is another energetic chemist who has made a really effective show, and most of the leading makes of perfumery may be found displayed.

Mr. W. G. Roberts, Smithdown Road, shows high-class cut-glass bottles of perfume up to 15s. each, and expensive

(News continued on p. 75.)

manicure-sets. Piver, Erasmic, and Blondeau complete the window, which is festooned with pink silk, the holophane electric shades being covered with pink crinkled paper to match.

Other chemists who have effective Christmas window-displays are Mr. Carrie, Tue Brook; Mr. Shaw, Green Lane; Mr. Allen, Breck Road; Mr. Angell, Great Homer Street; Mr. H. Lomax, Edge Lane; Mr. W. F. Laycock, Earle Road; Mr. Hawley, Aigburth Road; and Mr. Taylor, Woolton.

The most-talked-of perfume and fancy-goods display is that by Mr. Harold Wyatt. The two windows with perfume are draped with heliotrope tied up with broad purple ribbon, and one is devoted to perfumes entirely. On a mirror at the bottom of the window smart squat bottles of perfume rest on cotton-wool. The shelf above displays Piver's and Yardley's perfumes, and the middle shelf Erasmic and Bristow's perfumes. Smart cut-glass bottles filled with perfumes and Iroma perfume occupy the top shelf. The other window has manicure-sets and ladies' dressing-cases; safety-razors, pear-handle penknives, drinking-flasks, hair-brushes in cases, and scent-sprays are shown on the bottom shelf, the next one above being occupied by Dutch ware filled with Boldoot's eau de Cologne. Yardley's Old English lavender-water and Thermos flasks fill the top shelf.

From Various Courts.

At Windsor on December 11, an errand-boy, whose name was not divulged, was sent to a reformatory for stealing postal packets containing cheques and postal orders from his employer, Mr. Robert Wood, Ph.C., 50 High Street, Windsor. It appeared that Mr. Wood had engaged the boy at the request of a clergyman "to give him a chance in life."

At the Lambeth Police Court on December 19 and 20, charges of obtaining money by false pretences were brought against Henry Heron (45), High Street, Lambeth, who was originally accused of obtaining credit without disclosing that he is an undischarged bankrupt. Evidence was brought in support of these allegations which included unlawfully, knowingly, and with intent to defraud, obtaining from William Wight Macadam and Robert Wight Macadam, trading at Bermondsey as the British Malt Extracts Co., five drums of malt extract, value 9*l.* 12*s.* It was also suggested by the prosecution that the defendant traded at Dorset Road, Clapham, as Edward Cook & Co., and at High Street, Lambeth, as the London Dry Soap Co., the John Bull Packing Co., the John Bull Manufacturing Co., and Heron, Sons & Co. The case was adjourned at both hearings.

IRISH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

Brevities.

Mr. J. Kiloh has been elected a member of the committee of management of the Cork Savings Bank, Ltd.

Sir William Baxter, D.L., ex-President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, presided last week at the annual meetings of the Coleraine Branch of the Women's National Health Association of Ireland, and of the Coleraine Savings Bank. Lady Baxter was elected on the committee of the former organisation.

John Carson, proprietor of a Belfast hotel, while attending a salvage auction at the premises of Mr. Samuel Gibson, chemist and druggist, 73 King Street, Belfast, on December 17 fell through a trap-door, and was killed on the spot. Deceased had been a purchaser at the auction, and was attending to the removal of his goods at the time of the accident.

GLENGARRY is indignant. The inhabitants held a meeting at Invergarry the other day, when protests were made as to the hardship entailed in the fact that the panel doctor resides twenty-five miles from Invergarry, and nearly fifty miles from some other parts of his district, and that travelling is slow and cumbrous. A resolution about the matter, to be communicated to the Insurance Commissioners, was adopted unanimously.

SCOTTISH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

Brevities.

A Scottish Medical, Nursing and Health Exhibition will be held in the Zoo Buildings, New City Road, Glasgow, from February 7 to 11, 1914. The Exhibition is a provincial branch of the annual Nursing Exhibition held in the Royal Horticultural Hall, Westminster, S.W.

Messrs. Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., Liverpool, have appointed a third representative in Scotland—namely, Mr. Macallan Ledingham—who will reside at 237 Union Grove, Aberdeen, to work that district and the North. Mr. Basil W. Turner continues to represent them in Glasgow and the West, and Mr. John G. Duncan, Edinburgh, works the district from Dundee to Berwick.

Dundee.

The Dundee Insurance Committee has advertised the names and addresses of the Pharmaceutical Committee, which were given in the *C. & D.* last week.

The strike of railway carters which has been running since December 8 has caused a good deal of annoyance to chemists among others. Great difficulty has been experienced in getting delivery of goods from railway depot and wharf, masters, with porter and barrow, doing their best to obtain the more urgent items.

Edinburgh.

A local chemist has received a prize in the "Pet Worry" Competition of a weekly newspaper. Shop-talkers, causing his "unnecessary detention at the counter," are his grievous affliction.

Mr. J. Reid Douglas, Ph.C., Leith Walk, leaves Edinburgh at the end of this month for Glasgow, where he will take up his duties as general manager of Messrs. Frazer & Green, Ltd., chemists, of that city.

Mr. Leishman, the Chairman of the Scottish Insurance Commissioners, has achieved a further measure of fame. In a local pantomime he figures as a member of "An Edinburgh Six," his scenic brethren being the Lord Provost, a well-known street musician, the Tramways Manager, Mr. Theodore Napier, and a popular football expert.

At Inverleith, on Wednesday, December 17, Pharmacy United had very bad luck in their game with St. Cuthbert's Athletic Football Club. Messrs. Maxton and Ramsay scored for the chemists in the second half, and it looked as if a drawn game would follow. Shortly before the finish, however, two St. Cuthbert's men got goals, making the result four goals to two against Pharmacy United.

A local pharmacist some time ago supplied a Scoto-Australian with a number of lantern-slides dealing with life in Canada and the Antipodes. The prospective lecturer has returned to the place whence he set forth, unfortunately omitting (or forgetting) to pay for the slides. Any hint as to his whereabouts would be gratefully received by the unwilling donor of the lantern-slides.

FRENCH NEWS.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

WHAT IS A POISON?—This question cropped up at the Academy of Medicine last week during the discussion of the proposed decree as to poisons. MM. Debove and Henriot discussed the advisability of labelling bottles of duly prescribed medicine with the word "Poison." A poisonous substance taken in specified medicinal doses is not, and cannot be, they pointed out, a poison. On the contrary, it becomes a remedy. Why, therefore, need the attention of nervous patients be drawn to the fact that toxic drugs are being administered?

THE COCAINE HABIT.—Mme. Dhor, of Marseilles, finding her daughter of twenty had become a victim of the cocaine habit, lodged a complaint against a pharmacist. A police inquiry was instituted, and revealed that M. Vareilles, assistant to M. Perraut, pharmacist, supplied the drug. Both were summoned. The assistant did not appear, and was sentenced in his absence to twenty days' imprisonment and a 4*l.* fine. His employer was sentenced to a fine of 12*l.* and a similar term of imprisonment, but benefited by the First Offenders Act so far as the latter portion of his sentence is concerned.

PARIS ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.—One of the features of the annual public sitting of the Academy of Medicine is the distribution of prizes. Among the 1913 "laureates" figured Professor Perrot, of the Paris Superior School of Pharmacy, who was awarded the Desportes prize for his work on Arrow and Ordeal Poisons, noticed in our columns some months since. Drs. Clerc and Pezzi were awarded the Mathieu-Bourceret prize for their study of the action of nicotine and tobacco smoke on the heart's action. Dr. Robinson's paper on the biochemical diagnosis of cancerous maladies won him the Chevillon prize, and the Henri-Buignet prize was awarded to MM. C. Regaud and Nogier for their essay on the action of x-rays. In his address at the annual public meeting Professor Reclus spoke of surgery forty years ago.

PARIS ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.—The annual public meeting of this Academy was a brilliant gathering. Among those present were Mme. Raymond Poincaré, wife of the President of the Republic, M. and Mme. Lucien Poincaré, Princess Mary of Greece (*née* Bonaparte), and M. Monis, Minister of Marine. The gold Lavoisier medal of the Academy has been awarded to M. Ernest Solvay on the occasion of his scientific jubilee, for his researches on the manufacture of sodium carbonate by the ammonia process, for his thermodynamical works, and for his general interest in the progress of science. The Academy has at its disposal this year prizes to a total value of over 15,000*l.*, but the Council decided to withhold about 7,000*l.* of this. The long list of prizes was read out. The Jecker Chemistry prize of 400*l.* was divided between M. Leger, head pharmacist of the St. Louis Hospital, Paris; M. Mailhe, of the Toulouse Faculty of Sciences; Assistant Professor Armand Valenr, of the Paris Superior School of Pharmacy; and Professor Bodroux, of Poitiers. The Cahours Chemistry prize was similarly divided between MM. Paul Clausmann and E. Chablay and Mme. Ramart Lucas; while the 20*l.* Berthelot prize went to M. Ernest Fournneau, and the 100*l.* Montyon prize was shared by MM. Desgrez and Balthazard, the sum of 60*l.* handed to M. Henriet being delicately termed a mere "honourable mention." Berthelot medals were given to MM. Ernest Solvay, Balthazard, Desgrez, Ernest Fournneau, and Leger.

POISON REGULATIONS.—An anomaly of the Ordinance of 1845 punishes a pharmacist for executing a prescription on which the quantities of drugs are specified in figures instead of being written out at full length, but provides no penalty for the doctor who writes such a prescription, has been made manifest by a recent prosecution. The French Minister of the Interior proposes to remedy this omission of former legislators, and to issue a decree revising the said Ordinance. The text approved by the Superior Council of Public Hygiene and favourably reported on recently by the Academy of Medicine contains three principal articles, which may be summarised as follows:

The poisons scheduled hereunder may only be supplied by pharmacists on prescription of a doctor, veterinary surgeon, or other duly qualified person. The author of the prescription must sign and date it, add his *name* and address *legibly*, write out fully in letters the doses of substances and indicate method of administration, under penalties as laid down by the law of July 19, 1845.

Pharmacists may deliver ergot of rye and corrosive sublimate on the prescription of a qualified midwife, the latter substance to be sold according to conditions laid down by Ministerial Decree after consulting the Paris School of Pharmacy. Unless otherwise stated, prescriptions specifying certain substances (indicated as Schedule A) can be re-dispensed by pharmacists. But those prescribing aconitine

and its salts, hydrocyanic acid, potassium cyanide, digitalin, cannabis indica and its preparations, strophanthin, veratrine and its salts, may not be re-dispensed either by the pharmacist who first executed the prescription or by any other pharmacist.

The same prohibition extends to prescriptions for opium or cocaine alkaloids, their salts and derivatives, but only when these drugs are delivered in a natural state or as solutions for injections. It also applies to compound powders based on cocaine and its salts containing a proportion of one-hundredth and upwards of these substances.

SOUTH AFRICAN NEWS.

(From "C. & D." Correspondents.)

"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of the seven Societies and Associations of Chemists in British South Africa, as well as to other chemists in business there.

Cape Province.

P.A.T.A.—The general meeting of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association of South Africa was held at Mercantile Buildings, Hout Street, Cape Town, on December 2. Among those present were Mr. J. Austin Thomas, J.P. (President), Mr. J. E. Scott (Petersen, Ltd.), Mr. J. Sowden (President of Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Province), Mr. F. C. Mathew (Heynes, Mathew, Ltd.), Mr. W. Sleggs, and Mr. J. F. Oldfield (A. Wulffing & Co.). The Secretary (Mr. E. B. Jardine) submitted his report covering the last fifteen months, and mentioned that he is shortly leaving for an organising tour throughout the Peninsula. Reference was made to the rate of profit fixed on protected articles and to the fact that the Council favoured the principle of treating each article on its merits in regard to the profit allowed. He said that practically all the wholesale proprietary-article dealers are members of the Association, and he hoped that soon every retail chemist would have joined. It is probable that a measure will be introduced into the House of Assembly restricting the sale of patent medicines and poisons to registered chemists except in areas where there is no chemist within two miles. He referred also to the question of doctors' dispensing, and added that some medical men even sell proprietary articles. This practice often prevents a chemist starting business in a district. Mr. J. E. Scott and Mr. J. Sowden spoke of the satisfactory nature of the report, and appealed to members to give preference to protected medicines. Mr. D. M. Jacobs urged the adoption of a more moderate policy. The next meeting is to be held when the Secretary returns from his organising tour.

Natal.

COMMERCIALS' PROGRESS.—The following were in Durban when the mail left: Mr. Morrell, of Stearns; Mr. A. J. Roger, of Burroughs Wellcome & Co.; and Mr. Ashley, of W. Butcher & Sons.

BENEFIT SOCIETY DISPENSING.—A week or two ago a Durban chemist signified his intention to break the contract for benefit society dispensing, which he signed along with every chemist in Durban. He has since expressed himself dissatisfied with the terms offered to friendly societies—*i.e.*, a discount of 10 per cent. on medicines supplied on a prescription of a doctor. It now transpires that he has circularised friendly societies to the effect that he will supply them with medicines at a discount of 33½ per cent. It is hoped that something may be done before the new contract comes into force at the beginning of the year to restore uniformity.

BUSINESS CHANGES.—Several changes have taken place recently among Durban chemists. Mr. G. A. Champion has sold the business which has been carried on in the name of Reed & Champion at the Berea Dispensary. This business is one of the oldest in Durban, and has been purchased by Mr. Wilson, at present manager for Mr. F. C. Oldfield, Umbilo Road.—A new business will shortly be opened by Mr. Seneque in premises in West Street,

Durban, lately occupied by Mr. Fleming Johnston. Mr. Seneque was for some years with Mr. A. E. Edwards, and has qualified in Great Britain. His business will be situated directly opposite that of Mr. Edwards.

Orange Free State.

CATTLE-DIP DAMAGES.—In the Appellate Division of the High Court at Bloemfontein on December 2, a case was heard in which Messrs. Lennon, Ltd., were the appellants, and the British South Africa Co. the respondents, it being an appeal from the decision of the High Court of Rhodesia. The respondents had sued appellants for 2,000*l.* damages sustained by the death of, and injury to, their cattle, which it was alleged was caused by their being dipped in a mixture of arsenite of soda of poisonous strength supplied by the appellants. The respondents had alleged that the directions on the drums of arsenite of soda induced them to believe that the contents of each drum of 56 lb. supplied were to be dissolved in 400 gals. of water, whereas they should have been dissolved in 2,700 gals. of water. Appellants in their plea denied their responsibility, and alternatively pleaded contributory negligence if the Court should find them negligent. The Court below, in giving judgment for the respondents, found that appellants had been guilty of negligence, and that no contributory negligence had been proved against respondents. After argument the Appellate Court reserved judgment.

Rhodesia.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Trevor Jones, second son of Mr. Geo. Jones, Borough Stores, Kidwelly, leaves for South Africa on December 27 to take up an appointment at Bulawayo with Messrs. Lennon, Ltd.

Transvaal.

BURGLARY.—The premises of Messrs. Loewenstein, Adams & Co., Ltd., chemists, Market Street, Johannesburg, were entered by burglars on December 1, and a cash-box containing about 30*l.* stolen.

REGULATING SHOP HOURS.—An Ordinance to amend the law relating to shop hours and the granting of licences by local authorities was published in the "Transvaal Gazette" on November 29. The following interpretation of a chemist's shop is given in Section 1:

"Chemist's shop" shall mean one wherein is carried on the sale of medicinal preparations, drugs, patent medicines, and chemicals, surgical, medical, and chemical appliances, instruments and apparatus, disinfectants, antiseptics, and vermin-destroyers, prepared foods for invalids and children, feeding cups and bottles, and toilet and photographic requisites, and of which the occupier is a chemist and druggist.

The hours during which a chemist's shop may remain open are as follows:

Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays till 7 P.M. Wednesdays, or the half-holiday substituted therefor under Section 2 (1) (b), till 1 P.M., and between 6 P.M. and 7 P.M. Saturdays till 9 P.M. Sundays not to open, except as hereinafter provided.

Provided that on Sundays chemists' shops may be open between 11 A.M. and 12 noon and between 6 P.M. and 7 P.M. for the dispensing or sale of medicines or the sale of medical or surgical apparatus or other medical or sanitary requirements only.

Section 10 refers to the hours of employment of shop assistants, which are not to exceed:

- (a) Fifty-two hours in any one week.
- (b) Nine and a half hours in any one day, excepting Saturdays, when the employment may be for eleven hours.
- (c) Five hours continuously on any day without an interval of at least one hour for meals.

There is a provision for extending the working hours of assistants for the purposes of stocktaking or other special work, and shop assistants are to have annually certain periods of leave of absence.

Natal Pharmaceutical Society.

The first annual dinner of the Natal Pharmaceutical Society was held at the Royal Hotel, Durban, on November 26. The Chairman was Mr. E. B. Dunkerton (President), and supporting him were Messrs. J. H. Nicolson (Deputy-

Mayor), Jas. Henderson, M.L.A., T. W. Griggs (Chairman, Durban Retailers' Council), Dr. Howden (President, Durban Branch, British Medical Association), Dr. Burnand (Vice-President, Durban Medical Society), M. W. Stranack (Vice-President), G. A. Champion, D. S. B. Anderson, G. S. Jones, J. K. Murray, and W. H. Goodbrand (Hon. Secretary). Other guests included Dr. Aubrey, Dr. Waite, Messrs. Owen, Ashley (W. Butcher & Sons), Roger (Burroughs Wellcome & Co.), Morrell (Stearns), and Sherlock. The chemists present were Messrs. Whysall, Pearson, Keyter, Davidson, Hare, Pauli, Oliff, Browning, Wallers, Rees, Firth, Johnston, Lazarus, Dawber, Hobkirk, Robinson, Legg, Holden, Jones, Gale, King, Walton, McGonigal, Gelling, and Williams. The dinner was a great success. The menu was couched in pharmaceutical language, the various dishes being indicated in Latin. The Deputy-Mayor proposed the toast of "The Natal Pharmaceutical Society," and referred to the need for uniformity in the pharmacy and poison laws of the Union. He also emphasised the necessity of only allowing the business of a chemist to be in charge of a properly qualified man, and to the necessity for further regulations in regard to patent medicines. Mr. E. B. Dunkerton, in reply, stated that chemists are no better off than they were before the Union of South Africa Act was passed, but he hoped Parliament would be able in the next Session to do something towards consolidating the Pharmacy Acts throughout the Union. Apart from any inconvenience they had suffered in carrying on their businesses, it is decidedly a hardship that only men who have qualified in the Home country could practise in their profession. Otherwise it is absolutely necessary for a would-be chemist to have passed four Qualifying examinations before practising in Natal. He said he did not think the Deputy-Mayor was quite correct when he said that it should be made compulsory that chemists' shops should be in charge of qualified men. He did not think it was necessary for the proprietor of a chemist's business to be a qualified man, but it is necessary that one member of the staff should be qualified by examination. Mr. Dunkerton then spoke of the advantages the profession offers to average intelligent youths of the right class for the future. The demand for good men in England is such that the time has arrived when they must not look to the Home country, but must stand upon their own feet. He emphasised the fact that an average boy, after serving an apprenticeship, for which there might, or there might not, be a premium required, would commence, at the age of seventeen to nineteen, to earn from 10*l.* to 15*l.* a month, which he did not consider a bad wage. And any qualified chemist could now demand 17*l.* a month salary regardless of his ability. The other toasts were "The Medical Profession," proposed by Mr. M. W. Stranack and replied to by Dr. Howden and Dr. Burnand, and "The Guests," proposed by Mr. G. A. Champion and responded to by Mr. Griggs. There was also a good musical programme.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN NEWS.

AUSTRIAN PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.—A history of this Society, which has been established forty years, has just been published. The booklet, which is nicely produced, consists of sixty-one pages and gives in chronological order the chief events in the existence of the Society. It finishes with a list of officers from 1873, and it is interesting to note that in the forty years of the existence of the Society it has had only five Presidents, and that Dr. Hans Heger, the Secretary, has held his office for twenty-six years.

NORWEGIAN KELP INDUSTRY.—On several occasions we have recently referred to the production of kelp on the Norwegian coast. The matter is again dealt with in an American Consular Report, but little is stated that is new beyond the fact that "a year ago a movement was on foot to erect an iodine factory near Stavanger, but about that time the market price of seaweed ashes rose from 9 to 11 ore per kilo., and the project was abandoned." During the past forty-five years kelp has been exported regularly to Scotland from Stavanger, and no recent years show exports of less than 1,500 tons.

SEYCHELLES ESSENTIAL OILS.—The exports of clove, cinnamon, and lemongrass oils from the Seychelles Islands during 1912 amounted in value to Rs. 7,700, as compared with Rs. 3,080 in 1911.

INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

For Supplying Names and Addresses of Manufacturers of or Agents for Goods.

Addresses { Postal: C. & D. Information Department, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.
Telephone: Bank 852 (two lines). Telegraphic: Chemicus Cannon London.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Would any reader who knows please inform us by postcard or telephone of the names and addresses of the agents or makers of the articles mentioned in the following inquiries:

- 63/30. Iosorpol: makers.
63/281. Neill's ear-cones.
63/282. Dent's ivory soap.
64/56. "Louene": address.
63/31. "Eclipse" eye-shades.
63/28. "Vin-gar," for obesity.
63/280. Hitchen's laxative tablets.
62/8. Allshorn's influenza specific.
65/62. Nelson's balling gun (veterinary).
61/23. "Venus Carnis" flesh-producing pill.
62/60. "Ray" heel-plates: address of makers.
63/29. Elixir Deffervescens (an aceto-salicylic acid preparation).
55/58. Derris (root of *D. elliptica*); used as an insecticide: importers.
65/19. Face-masks (flesh-coloured) for dermatitis patients: supply in England.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

During the past week we have answered inquiries as to where the following articles are obtainable wholesale. We shall be glad to repeat the information to others who send to this Department stamped and addressed envelope for the purpose.

- Anderson & Cattley's soaps, 49/4
Antiluctin, 59/67
Antiseptic oil, 57/47
"Apollo" safety-razor, 57/49
Armstrong's asthma-cure, 22/51
Auctioneers (chemist's stock), 60/17
Bauer's preparations, 47/35
Berner Chemische Fabrik's "Anti-Obesity" tablets, 40/61
Betel-nut cutting machine, 64/23
Bibby's calf-mcal, 58/54
"Blinblow" asthma-cure, 54/18
Brady's Daermol, 45/8
Bulgaria tablets, 50/49
Butler's Pomade Divine, 62/54
Caldwell's syrup pepsin, 59/57 and 62/65
Capsules emetine (Leonard Rogers), 49/17
Cardboard boxes (with tin lever and tin bottoms), 117/5
Carter's One-Day Cold Cure, 52/5
Castor's roach-exterminator, 52/710
Celluloid caps for ointment pots (British make), 52/34
Chameleon oil, 59/574
Chaulmoogra oil, 65/64
Cotton and gauze sterilising vessels (for Turkey), 63/25
"Croid," 38/13
Curry-powder (for Germany), 33/47
Cut-glass perfume-bottles (2-pint), 36/41
Cyanamide, 53/32
Cycloform ointment, 53/29
"Cyona" veterinary oils, 43/57
Dalloff tea, 57/200
Darke's vaccine, 45/4
De Faye's eau de Cologne, 21/33
Dimethylamido - antipyrin, 31/471
Dioxogen, 57/2
Djerkiss perfume, 23/39
Dog dry shampoos, 28/611
Dralle's perfumes, 22/15
"Duchess" wrinkle-straps, 35/43
Durana Z.O. plaster, 59/578
"Eclipse" feeders, 64/5
Edestin, 64/36
"Elasta" tooth-picks, 64/67
Eleusaban disinfectants, 61/10
Entrapuro, 45/3
Envelope makers (special), 51/37
Equinoint, 52/19
Espey's fragrant cream, 50/50
Estoral, 32/470
Ethyl carbonate (makers), 31/474
Feculose, 55/56 and 58/57
Fermentin compounds and soap, 63/45
Flemming's celluloid-handle brushes, 58/20
Formin, 53/27

- Formalin mint tooth-powder, 63/51
Gevaert gaslight postcards, 51/31
Gibson's gout-mixture, 57/201
Glasco, 53/28
"Guasco" hygienic lamp, 48/24
Hospitalis, 53/66
Houbigant's perfumery, 57/67
Hudson's vegetable leaflets, 52/71
Hydrox peroxide cream, 54/44
"Jano" cloth balls, 45/46
Japanned-tin medicine-cases, 62/21
Jejner's food, 36/19
"Kapukka" hair-tonic, 43/34
Kasolak, 43/55
King's dandelion and quinine pills, 39/321
Kipsol, 42/57
"Komo" metal-polish, 57/62
Lanotherm wool, 50/48
Lasson's hair-restorer, 45/14
"Little Victor" inhaler, 45/7
Mackenzie's cough linctus, 46/65
Mesothorium, 45/14
Methyloids, 57/60
"Mirror" toilet specialities, 54/41
Morson's heechwood creosote, 54/42
Muthu's inhaler, 54/40
Neatsfoot oil, 59/17
Non-inflammable celluloid, 34/51
"Nonal," 12/9
Nucol, 49/12
Numol, 19/261
"Omium" bandages, 35/78
"Orion" elastic hosiery, 62/21
Ovoids, 42/21
"Ozo" foot-bath tablets, 52/5
Ozone preparation, 47/34
Pearl tooth-wash, 57/43
Pellidol, 63/32
Perfume-filter makers (French), 50/13
Perla, 50/480
Petroxal, 64/51
Phosphative Fallières, 52/740
Pino-Creo, 50/48
Pino-Cresol, 59/570
Pixavon, 59/576
Plasmogen, 57/62
Pyocyanase, 61/1
Radium water, 61/70
Reade's essence of sulphur, 56/29
"Rexall" remedies, 53/19
Rich's "Broncura," 41/425
Roger's nursery hair-lotion, 52/74
Rose lip-salve, 41/420
Rose's life pills, 35/540
Rotary razor-strop, 61/120
Sample boxes (small), 41/46
Sauerin apparatus, 41/370
Sax-odon, 41/424
"Scena" matinee perfume, 16/73
Seeds (flower, vegetable, etc.), 72/2 and 3/5
Sharp's soaps, 13/393
"Shavo," 19/21
Solurol tablets, 50/1
"Standard" incandescent oil lamps, 21/70
Stationery for chemists, 55/2
Stipendium stoppers (for Denmark), 23/38
Stolkind's "Sperminol," 50/31
Stoptol tablets, 24/16
"Super White" crêpe toilet paper, 49/12
Svs's specific, 45/800
Taylor's "Cemolite," 65/63
Thermo-regulators (for Smyrna), 63/25
Tins, decorated, 57/36 and 59/12
Titterton's hair-brushes, 28/42
"Tiz," 32/45
Toilet creams, 36/62
Toilet oatmeal barrels (for France), 59/12
Toilet paraffin (packed for export), 248/21
Trex Co.'s preparations, 50/32
Water-stills, 63/67
Wire-stitching machines (for cartons), 63/72
Worm-cakes (for export), 60/47
Zudor jackets, 59/51

APPRECIATIONS.

From a Manufacturer of Vermin-killers:

"The C. & D. deserves every praise for the way it endeavours to keep buyers and manufacturers in touch, keeping quite a 'parental eye' on both." (225/15.)

From a Pharmaceutical Chemist:

"Your last information saved me 24s. straight-away, and I now want to know—." (226/54.)

OBSERVATIONS AND REFLECTIONS.

By Xrayser II.

A Week's Experience

has made me better acquainted with *The Chemist and Druggist Diary* for 1914, and I venture to return to it, especially as many of my *confrères* in the trade will have the leisure this week-end to go through it thoroughly. First, then, I note that the Advertisement Section is perhaps its most noticeable, as it certainly is its bulkiest feature. It has increased by forty pages beyond the corresponding section of last year's book, and of its 512 pages (not counting the end papers) there is not one that does not afford some useful information. If I might venture a hint to advertisers I would say that in a volume like this, in permanent form and daily use, the fullest and most detailed "ads.," such, for instance, as the one on page 109, are likely to be most often referred to, being really informative, and therefore of great value, saving much correspondence and other trouble. The increase in the number of advertisers in the present *Diary* is, if I have counted correctly, twenty-eight. The Buyers' Guide is greatly improved this year, being fuller by nearly two pages, and better arranged, than formerly.

Of the Literary Portion

of the *Diary* the treatise on German galenicals is of the most directly pharmaceutical interest, though it may perhaps be thought by some of less practical importance than the Insurance Dictionary. We usually associate German pharmacy with the manufacture of synthetics, and it is reassuring to one who believes in the old-fashioned remedies to find that even in the Fatherland these "herbs and other country messes" (if I may so apply Milton's line) are not yet discarded. The formulæ are not altogether galenical, but the great majority of them are, and some of them are as complex as those one remembers to have compounded in days long gone by; several contain a dozen or more ingredients. F. A. Degen's hints on advertising are common sense reduced to a system, and ought to prove useful to less initiative pharmacists. Many of them are sufficiently obvious when set down in black and white, but it is the obvious that is frequently overlooked in practice. Your Insurance Dictionary, already referred to, contains a mine of necessary knowledge in the proverbial nutshell, and is a model of arrangement; taken in connection with the Supplement enclosed it tells us virtually all that we need to know on the subject. This is the thirty-fifth *Diary* I have had from you since commencing business on my own account, and I am more than ever convinced of its indispensability.

The Quotations in the Calendar

deserve a paragraph to themselves, and we cannot reflect without pride on the fact that such a wealth of wisdom and knowledge can be gathered from the scattered utterances of a single pharmacist. They are of varied interest, glancing as they do at every aspect of our craft, and frequently carrying our thoughts beyond it. Some of the historical reminders they afford us are of a chastening character—this, for example, which states a fact on which I recently insisted in conversation with a sceptical friend:

"Chemists and druggists, not co-operative stores, began to introduce a miserable price-list and a degrading scale of remuneration."

Our worst foes have truly been those of our own household. Here is another saying which, if not historical, has historical justification:

"I tremble when I see obsequious worship of Druggists' sundries";

and another like it is not far off:

"The world is not unreasonable in expecting physic from a pharmacist."

And yet, says our Mentor, "Pharmacy is a trade," with which saying may be coupled this: "Business habits can

only be learned behind the counter." Here again is a useful corrective to high-flying notions:

"Chemistry can throw no light on invoices, nor help to keep the books, nor please a customer."

But necessary as these are,

"Let the Pharmacist first and foremost know and practise Pharmacy."

Mr. Ince's more general aphorisms are expressed with equal force and felicity:

"The best way to surmount a difficulty is to meet it."

"There can be no real sympathy where there is no esteem."

"Where there is no mountain there is little climbing."

"One thing ambition cannot manage—to be quietly content."

It would be difficult to cull from any phrase-maker pithier or wiser sayings than these.

The Edinburgh Insurance Instructions

are an eye-opener to me. I had been under the impression that Edinburgh was setting a good example to the rest of Scotland; but I have been mistaken, for even in Modern Athens the serpent of substitution has gained an entrance. I wonder what the Food and Drugs Acts inspectors are to say to the chemists who dispense "similar compositions" in place of the real thing, should the latter ever be prescribed by some absent-minded doctor. The instruction as to watching the rate at which medicines are being taken is worthy of the canny Scot. In the past the trouble has been to get the patient to take his medicine often enough; now it seems that when he gets it for nothing he is going to take it much too often, and this pernicious tendency must be discouraged!

The "Revolution" in Chemists' Windows

appears to be general, for the long list of shops mentioned in your issue, in Manchester and Glasgow, where perfumes are in nearly every case the prevailing show, might be added to from London and many other centres. Are we taking a leaf out of the cash chemists' methods, and is the time coming when not only perfume, soap, and brushes, but silver and leather goods will take the place of the carboys of coloured water? The change has been coming for some time, and it seems as if it had come to stay. It is rather curious that it should be so pronounced this year, when we are all supposed to be getting back to the professional side of pharmacy. Have we found so soon that pure pharmacy is not such a paying concern as we had hoped, *pace* the Insurance Act, it would be?

My "Usual Brilliancy"

has, it seems, suffered a temporary obscuration for Mr. David Murray. I am very sorry, but it may be Mr. Murray's blindness to facts that prevents his profiting by any faint illumination I might otherwise have afforded him. Let me remind him of the facts a little more in detail. I spoke of the Pharmaceutical Society as a statutory body—a fact Mr. Murray suppresses, though this is the only relevant point. The first Act affecting pharmacy was that of 1852, which was promoted by the Society ostensibly on the ground that it was necessary for the public safety, and on that ground alone (see "Bell and Redwood," p. 203). The Act of 1852 was superseded by that of 1868. The former gave the Society no power to protect its members in any particular whatever except that of a useless title; by the latter the protection given to pharmacists was not given to them as members of the Society, but solely because "it is expedient for the safety of the public." My contention is unassailable: the Society, as the administer of this Act, under which we enjoy the only protection we have (for which we have paid, as I said), exists not for the protection of pharmacists, or even of its own members, but for that of the public.

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affords a choice of several DISTINCT SCIENTIFIC APPLIANCES, but their combined use is strongly recommended, particularly in severe cases—notably in CONSUMPTION.

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THE "SANITAS" INHALER, 2s. 6d., and Pocket Size, 1s., can be used as and when desired.

THE "SANITAS" FUMIGATOR, 2s. 6d. & 7s. 6d., serves to keep the air of rooms charged with the remedial agent, viz. "SANITAS OIL" (the active principle of Pine Forests), the vapour of which, while perfectly non-poisonous, is destructive of all Disease Germs.

"SANITAS OIL," used in this way, exercises its beneficial soothing, oxygenating, and germicidal effects directly in contact with the tissues of the THROAT, BRONCHIA, and LUNGS; and no other Pine remedy contains its active principles.

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LIQUORS

Editorial Articles.

A Good Year.

To British Pharmacists, especially those who do business in Great Britain, the year 1913 has been exceptional in pharmaceutical history. It is the first of the New Era, in which the pharmacist has come into his own—that is to say, the dispensing of medical prescriptions. This circumstance has been reflected strongly, but not more strongly than the force behind the reflection, in the pages of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST; perhaps, now and then, to the impatience of British pharmacists elsewhere than in Great Britain upon whom the National Insurance Act does not bear directly. The potency of that measure for social reform is undoubted, for although its legal incidence is confined to the United Kingdom, the working of it is being closely watched by the British Colonies and Dependencies and by every civilised country in the world. It has been our duty as a newspaper to chronicle all that matters in reference to pharmaceutical service under the Act; pharmacists in Great Britain are pioneers in the service, and much can be learnt from their experience and mistakes. Our record of the year constitutes a chapter in evolution; what it will lead to ultimately cannot yet be told, or even surmised, but we have the satisfaction of saying that in these pages during the year the fullest exposition has been given of difficulties encountered, the most concise and embracing records of events, so that those who read might learn.

The first year's working of Insurance dispensing is not yet complete, but we are in a position to say that the dispensing principle of the Act has been justified—panel chemists have done the dispensing so well, and so expertly, as to give universal satisfaction. Charges to the contrary were made during the first quarter at the instance of the Incorporated Society of Pharmacy and Drug Store Proprietors and investigated by a Departmental Committee. After hearing evidence from all sides, that Committee completely refuted the charge, commended the manner in which registered chemists had worked under comparatively novel conditions, and

endorsed the pharmaceutical principle of the Act, deprecating the need for further legislation on that point or of permitting unqualified persons to dispense Insurance prescriptions. The inquiry served, however, to bring to the front unqualified persons, who benefited when an amending Act was passed in August which instituted *inter alia* the Pharmaceutical Committees that were denied under the 1911 Act. The Insurance Commissioners have, by regulations, provided for representation on these Committees of panel persons who are not dispensers, but this has been taken advantage of to an extent so slight as to prove once more how potent is the voice that cries aloud and shouts. Another and unexpected result of the Pharmaceutical Committees is that the Pharmaceutical Society finds the scheme of organisation, which was regarded as adequate and worked smoothly up to the month of August, to be now unequal to linking-up Pharmaceutical Committees, the administrative expenses of which are to come out of the Insurance Act funds. An ingenious scheme has therefore been propounded whereby the whole of the Pharmaceutical Committees will be brought together, and ultimately under the control of a Committee upon which the majority will consist of members of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. The end of the year thus sees a complete reversal of the Pharmaceutical Society's policy in regard to Insurance matters, and there is nothing else to account for it than the allocation by Parliament of a penny per insured person, to defray administrative expenses of Panel and Pharmaceutical Committees.

The effect of the Act upon departments of the British drug-trade other than the retail has been good. Manufacturers and wholesalers have been exceptionally brisk, and those of them who hitherto had most of their business from medical men have been able to report little change; they have adapted themselves to the new conditions, and they find that the Insurance Act has not stopped all doctors dispensing; in fact, it must be noted that we have not yet arrived at the point in this practice when a simultaneous and general departure from it occurs, as was the case in certain parts of the country half a century ago. The general trade of the country has been so prosperous during the year that some of the increase which wholesale houses have experienced must be attributed to this. There has been some indication latterly that we have reached the top of the wave of prosperity which this country and the rest of the world have enjoyed for nearly five years, but the decline is not sufficiently established to justify the conclusion. It is certainly not apparent in the chemical and drug trades, and when we express the hope that the year 1914 may be in every sense prosperous to these trades we have with us an important section of business houses who in our last issue, this one, and the first issue of the year, express seasonable greetings to our subscribers at home and abroad. They are:

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
 Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd.
 Alliance Drug & Chemical Co.
 Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd
 Berdoe & Fish.
 Berkefeld Filter Co., Ltd.
 A. Berliner.
 Bidwell, Bidwell & Co., Ltd.
 Blyton, Astley & Co.
 Boulton Macro, Ltd.
 Brand & Co., Ltd.
 H. Bronnley & Co., Ltd.
 Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd.
 Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.

H. W. Bush & Co., Ltd.
 W. B. Cartwright, Ltd.
 E. Cook & Co., Ltd.
 A. H. Cox & Co., Ltd.
 Daisy, Ltd.
 Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
 W. Edwards & Son.
 Erasme Co., Ltd.
 Eucryl, Ltd.
 Evans Sons Lescher & Webb,
 Ltd.
 J M Farina (J. & R. McCracken)
 W. Gardner & Son (Gloucester)
 Ltd.

Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
 T. & W. Henry.
 Horlick's Malted Milk Co.
 R. Hovenden & Sons, Ltd.
 Idris & Co., Ltd.
 Lofthouse & Saltmer, Ltd.
 London College of Chemistry.
 J. Lorimer.
 Lorimer-Marshall, Ltd.
 J. F. Macfarlan & Co.
 W. Martindale.
 S. Maw, Son & Sons.
 May, Roberts & Co., Ltd.
 N. W. Mitchell & Sons, Ltd.
 Francis Newbery & Sons, Ltd.
 Orridge & Co.
 W. I. Owbridge, Ltd.
 Paine & Co., Ltd.
 Chas. H. Phillips Chemical Co.

Potter & Clarke, Ltd.
 Providol Gesellschaft m.b.H.
 W. Ransom & Son, Ltd.
 Robinson & Sons, Ltd.
 Sangers.
 F. Schutze & Co., Ltd.
 T. & H. Smith, Ltd.
 Standard Optical Co.
 Christy Strong.
 T. Swales.
 Thermogene Co., Ltd.
 Thos. Tyrer & Co., Ltd.
 Ucal.
 Valda Pastilles.
 Vinolia Co., Ltd.
 Westminster College.
 Wright, Layman & Umney,
 Ltd.

With these firms we join in wishing that to all our readers nineteen hundred and fourteen may be

A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR.

Local Government.

THE activities of the Local Government Board (England and Wales) have so extended of late years that the annual report is now published in three parts. Part III., which has just appeared, deals with (a) public health and local administration; (b) County Council administration; and (c) local taxation and valuation. Here and there in the report are matters of special interest to our readers. The first are the administrative details of Sanatorium Benefit under the National Insurance Act, which is controlled by the Local Government Board. Sanatorium Benefit commenced on July 15, 1912, and one of the first duties of the provisional Insurance Committees was to make immediate arrangements for the provision of treatment for such insured persons within their area as were suffering from tuberculosis and were recommended by the Committee for Sanatorium Benefit. The councils of counties and county boroughs were also circularised, urging them to make arrangements with the Insurance Committees for the treatment of insured persons in any institutions which the councils might have available for the treatment of tuberculosis, and to arrange as far as possible that the services of the Medical Officer of Health should be available for assisting and advising the Insurance Committees in the discharge of their duties in administering Sanatorium Benefit. A General Order was also issued, entitled "Domiciliary Treatment of Tuberculosis," approving of treatment, otherwise than in sanatoria and other institutions, of insured persons suffering from tuberculosis, when undertaken in such manner as to comply with the regulations made by the Order. Statistics are given of the number of sanatoria and tuberculosis dispensaries approved by the Board. Up to August 30 of this year, 219 sanatoria and other institutions containing 7,764 beds have been approved, and 211 tuberculosis dispensaries. The organisation of permanent schemes for all classes of the community has also been kept in mind. In regard to the financial side of the question, Section 16 of the National Insurance Act provides Insurance Committees with a sum of 1s. 6d. per insured person per annum, and Section 17 empowers the extension of Sanatorium Benefit to dependants of insured persons, and makes provision by which the Treasury and the councils of the county and county borough may, if they think fit, sanction expenditure in excess of the amount available, the deficiency being made good by the

Treasury and the council concerned. An estimate placed before the Departmental Committee on Tuberculosis places the gross annual cost for dispensaries and sanatoria as about 9½*d.* per head of the population. We note further that in estimating the cost of the schemes, it is stated that a penny per insured person will be required for the cost of drugs, etc., for domiciliary treatment, and to defray the expenses of administering Sanatorium Benefit. The conclusion arrived at is that as half the net cost of any scheme approved by the Board will be met by grants, the charge on the rates will not be serious. It must be remembered also that the share of England in the sum of one and a half million pounds amounts to 1,116,156*l.*, from which grants for capital expenditure are made. Up to August 30 the grants amounted to only 13,399*l.*, due to the fact that the provisional Insurance Committees could not properly enter into agreements binding their successors. The National Insurance Act, 1913, has helped to facilitate the provision of sanatoria by giving local authorities power to use hospitals provided under the Public Health Act and by the Metropolitan Asylums Board. Another matter dealt with in this section of the report is the compulsory notification of tuberculosis, from which it appears that during 1912 a total of 110,706 persons was notified. From February 1 of this year it has also been compulsory to notify cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis, and the report states that up to March 29, 15,214 cases were notified. The deaths in England and Wales from pulmonary tuberculosis and from other forms of tuberculosis during 1911, the last year for which we have complete figures, were 39,232 and 13,888 respectively. Particulars are also given in the report of the diagnostic work at the laboratories of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, of the working of Orders making it compulsory to notify cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, and of the stamping out of smallpox notwithstanding the fact that the percentage of children vaccinated is smaller than ever.

The administration of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts is also reviewed, and many points of interest referred to. For instance, it appears that mixing milk with separated milk to bring it down to the standard of the Board of Agriculture is extensively practised, and is so skilfully done that the milk purveyors do not bring themselves within the four corners of the Acts. Saltpetre is added to milk to counteract the taste communicated to milk by feeding the cows on turnips. The number of samples of drugs examined during 1912 was 3,639, and 328 were found to be adulterated or not up to standard. There were 147 different kinds of drugs selected for analysis, and 45 of them yielded adulterated samples. The list is as follows, the first column being the number of samples taken and the second the number reported by the analysts as not up to standard:

Almond oil	40	5	Iron pills	23	6
Ammoniated quinine	112	21	Lime-water	36	4
Borax	165	24	Linseed	50	1
Boric acid	28	—	Lozenges (medicated)	24	2
" " ointment	60	5	Magnesia and preps.	54	11
Camphorated oil	554	31	Mercury preps.	99	12
Castor oil	97	—	Paregoric	41	7
Chlorinated lime	18	8	Prescriptions	21	1
Citric acid	49	1	Quinine-wine	45	4
Cod-liver oil	72	—	Rhubarb tr.	52	2
Comp. liquorice pdr	152	3	Seidlitz powders	112	14
Cream of tartar	231	5	Senna tr.	14	5
Dover's powder	19	—	Sodium carb. & bic.	51	—
Epsom salts	53	4	Spt. sal volatile	35	4
Eucalyptus oil	48	—	Sweet spt. nitre	248	77
Glycerin	150	4	Sulphur	128	5
Glyc. of borax	44	12	Tartaric acid	152	5
Gregory's powder	61	9	Zinc ointment	21	—
Iodine tr.	37	3	Other drugs	415	26

Attention is drawn to the Burnley analyst's report on

the sale of apricot-kernel oil for almond oil, and to the fact that of 245 samples of aerated water examined, 61 were reported against, 35 on account of lead, usually in small quantity, though in three instances there was present as much as 6.3, 9.8 and 14 grains per gallon respectively. Of course, the reports of public analysts were only in a fraction of the cases acted upon by the local authorities, and conviction did not follow in all the prosecutions taken.

Bankruptcy Law Reform.

VARIED and important changes in the laws of bankruptcy and deeds of arrangement are wrought by the Bankruptcy and Deeds of Arrangement Act, 1913, which will come into operation on April 1, 1914. Many judicial interpretations of the provisions of the earlier Bankruptcy Acts of 1883 and 1890 are, by the present Act, given statutory confirmation. Part I. of the Act, which comprises twenty-seven sections, deals with the law of bankruptcy. The first section of the Act provides that offences under the Debtors Act, 1869, if committed by a bankrupt or a person against whose estate a receiving order has been made, may be prosecuted summarily, and that prosecutions for such offences may be instituted by the Board of Trade, as well as by the Public Prosecutor. Section 2 extends, and renders more stringent, the provisions of the Debtors Act, 1869, and substitutes for Section 11 of that Act the provisions set forth in the First Schedule, which specifies a number of acts which, if committed by a bankrupt, are punishable as misdemeanours. Section 3 applies only to a bankrupt who has on a previous occasion been adjudged bankrupt, or made a composition or arrangement with his creditors, and who has been engaged in trade or business within the two years preceding the presentation of the bankruptcy petition. Such a person is liable to be punished criminally if he has failed to keep and preserve proper books of account during the two years prior to his bankruptcy. The books of account will be deemed sufficient if they show the bankrupt's transactions and financial position in his trade or business, and include a book containing entries of all cash received and cash paid, and accounts of all goods sold and purchased, and statements of annual stocktakings. Section 4 creates another criminal offence by providing that a person who has been engaged in trade or business, and has, at the date of the receiving order, any outstanding trade or business debts, is guilty of a misdemeanour if he has contributed to his insolvency by gambling, or rash speculation, unconnected with his trade or business. Under Section 5 it is a criminal offence for an undischarged bankrupt either to obtain credit to the extent of 10*l.* or upwards without informing the person giving credit that he is an undischarged bankrupt, or to engage in any trade or business under a name other than that under which he was adjudicated bankrupt without disclosing the latter name to all persons with whom he has business transactions. Section 6 renders it unnecessary to suspend a bankrupt's discharge for two years in cases where the bankrupt's assets are not of a value equal to 10*s.* in the £, as was previously the case. Section 7 substitutes 5*s.* in the £ for 7*s.* 6*d.* in the £ as the minimum sum for payment, of which security must be provided before the Court will assent to a proposal by a debtor for a composition with his creditors. Sections 8 and 9 reverse the decision of the House of Lords in the case of *Cooke v. Vogeler* (1901, A.C. 102), so that now a foreigner who, though resident abroad, carries on business, or is a member of

a firm carrying on business, in England, is a "debtor" within the meaning of the Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890, and may be made bankrupt. Section 10 affects the position of a person paying money, or delivering property, to another who is subsequently adjudged bankrupt, by declaring such a payment or transfer valid if made before the actual date of the receiving order, *bona fide*, and without notice of the presentation of a bankruptcy petition. Knowledge that the bankrupt had, at the date of the payment or transfer, committed one of the "acts of bankruptcy" specified in Section 4 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, will not, in future, render the payment or transfer void as has hitherto been the case. In the case of *Cohen v. Mitchell* (25 Q.B.D. 262) it was held that a bankrupt can validly dispose of personal property—*i.e.*, leaseholds and movable property—acquired after the adjudication, to a *bona-fide* purchaser for value unless, before the transaction is completed, the trustee in bankruptcy steps in and claims the property. Section 11 of the Act confirms this decision, and extends its application to real property (which comprises freehold and copyhold land and houses). At the present day a married woman is not amenable to the bankruptcy laws unless she is trading separately from her husband. Section 12 renders a married woman who carries on a trade or business liable to be made bankrupt whether she is carrying on such trade or business separately from her husband or not; and further alters the present law by empowering the Court to order payment to the trustee in bankruptcy of the income from property which she is restrained from anticipating—that is to say, from property the principal of which is held in trust for her while she is married. The section also provides that a loan by a husband to his wife, for trade or business purposes, is not repayable, in the event of the bankruptcy of the wife, until all other creditors for valuable consideration have been paid off. Section 13 amends Section 47 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, which relates to the avoidance, in certain events, of the provisions of voluntary settlements made by a person who subsequently becomes bankrupt. Section 14 provides that where a person engaged in any trade or business makes an assignment of his book debts, and is subsequently adjudicated bankrupt, the assignment shall be void against the trustee in bankruptcy as regards any book debts not paid at the commencement of the bankruptcy, unless the assignment has been registered as an absolute bill of sale. This provision does not, however, apply to assignments of book debts due at the date of assignment from specified debtors, or of book debts growing due under specified contracts, or of book debts included in a transfer of a business, made *bona fide* and for value. Section 16 contains new provisions in regard to the issuing, and form of, bankruptcy notices. Section 18 prohibits a landlord from distraining upon the goods of a bankrupt for rent due in respect of a period subsequent to the date of the distress, even if the rent is payable in advance; and alters the rights of a landlord in cases where the debtor's goods have been taken in execution. Sections 19 to 27 and the Second Schedule introduce many amendments of the existing law, and also new provisions in relation to the removal of trustees; the estates of persons dying insolvent; interest on debts provable; copyright of which the bankrupt is proprietor; pawned goods of the bankrupt; and other important matters with which space will not permit of our dealing in detail. Part II. of the Act, which comprises Sections 28 to 40, relates exclusively to deeds of arrangement, and we may refer to a few of its principal provisions. A deed of arrangement will be void unless

within twenty-one days after registration it has been assented to by a majority in number, and value, of the creditors. The trustee under such a deed must give security in the prescribed manner. If the trustee serves a notice in the prescribed form on a dissentient creditor, the creditor cannot, after one month, present a bankruptcy petition founded on the deed of arrangement. New provisions are also made in relation to the trusteeship of a deed of arrangement and for the auditing of the accounts of a trustee.

Stage Pharmacy.

WE referred last week to a new play which has been presented at the Queen's Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W. It is a comedy entitled "The Fortune Hunter," and two of the four acts take place in a chemist's shop. A *C. & D.* man who has visited the theatre found that the play is an American one, and is founded on the theme that a young man with a classical education who had been a failure in several commercial careers was advised to take up his abode in a small town with a view of marrying an heiress. It was part of the programme that he was to lead an exemplary life and to obtain employment in a shop. The scene in Act II. is the interior of a drug-store, the proprietor of which, Sam Graham, a benevolent old chemist, has brought himself to ruin by giving rein to his inventive genius. On the shelves is a miscellaneous assortment of shop-rounds and ointment-jars of various colours. At the window are two pear-shaped carboys, one without a stopper, and beneath the window are two specie-jars. There are also a case of dusty sponges, a short counter fitted with a Consol soda-fountain, and on one side a carpenter's bench where Graham works out his inventions, the particular one being a burner for oil gas. There is a sign on the wall, "Pharmaceutical and Dispensing Chemists," and in the centre a stove with pipe going up to the ceiling. It is, of course, quite unlike anything to be seen even in a village in this country, but possibly is true in relation to the transatlantic origin of the play. The hero, Nathaniel Duncan, played by Mr. Hall Hamilton, obtains employment at this drug-store; he is to work for nothing if Graham will teach him the trade. Duncan, by a lavish expenditure of greenbacks, pays off overdue bills at the bank and the wholesale drug-house. He also offers to purchase a gown for Betty Graham, who has had an invitation to a party, this young lady being an important personage in the events of the play. There is a good deal of light comedy in the way Duncan attends to customers for soda. The next Act shows the pharmacy transformed into a brilliant affair of white and gold, with recess labelled shop-rounds and swan-necked carboys in the window. There is a soda-counter and advertising matter about referring to Boots, Ltd., who, it is stated in the programme, have arranged the chemist's shop scenes. There is on the counter a "National" cash register, and some fun is caused by the display of the purchase price (1*d.*) for some cigarettes. Duncan, it turns out, has developed extraordinary business ability, hence the prosperity of the business. He becomes engaged to the local heiress, although his preference is for Betty Graham. The last Act continues the general prosperity. Old Graham receives an offer of 50,000 and 10,000 shares for his oil burner, and by a trick of the playwright the heiress throws over Duncan, who is then free to accept Betty Graham. The scene ends rather abruptly with a heavy shower of stage rain—it is real water, and one is left speculating as to the damage done by the water.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—TEETH, real or artificial, supplied with the greatest ease, exactitude, elegance, and stability, without incurring the smallest risk of injuring the other teeth or gums; the price is regulated by the wearer, consequently no disagreement can arise on that score. No. 5, Walker's-court, two doors from Berwick-street, Soho.—*The Times*, December 23, 1913.

LEGAL REPORTS.

TRADE LAW.

"Droitwich Brine Baths."—The Divisional Court of King's Bench on December 19 granted a rule *nisi* for a *certiorari* to remove the case against the Savoy Turkish Baths Co., Ltd., from the Clerkenwell Sessions to the High Court. Mr. A. Neilson, who appeared for Lord Cobham and Mr. Willis Bund, the prosecutors, said that the defendants are a limited company, and under the Crown Office rule cannot appear at sessions.

Stolen Postal Orders.—In the case of *Robson v. Gregarich*, heard by Sir W. Lucius Selffe in the Marylebone County Court on December 20, the plaintiff had posted to defendants two £1. postal orders in payment of an account. He crossed the orders, but did not fill in the name of the payee. The orders were stolen in transit. Both were traced, and plaintiff had been refunded £1. by a firm who cashed one. He now sued defendant, Gregarich, a baker, for the value of the other which he had cashed. His Honour, in giving judgment for the plaintiff, with costs, said that where an order, on which the name of the payee has not been filled in, is stolen, the property in the order reverts to the original holder.

Telephone Anomalies.—When Charles Straker & Sons, Ltd., Bishopsgate Avenue, were sued in the City of London Court, on December 18, by the Postmaster-General, for 18s. 9d., balance of telephone calls, they complained that they had been charged thirty times more calls than they had had, and they thought it high time publicly to protest by way of defending that action. Mr. Registrar Wild told the defendants that there is no remedy, no matter how much they were overcharged, as they had signed an agreement admitting that the Postmaster-General's books were unquestionable, however inaccurate they might be. Defendants must go to Parliament and get the agreements altered. Judgment for the Postmaster-General, with costs.

Debts under the Dentists Act. At the Rhyl County Court on December 19, the Registrar referred to Judge Moss several cases in which debts for the supply of artificial teeth had been assigned to a debt-collection firm. His Honour asked the plaintiffs' representative: "What were the goods supplied?"—Witness: "False teeth." "Who fitted them?"—"The man who assigned the debt to us." "Who were the teeth for?"—"The defendant." The Judge: "I have grave doubts whether he is entitled to recover this amount. I shall adjourn all these cases, and if the defendants like to attend and raise the Dentists Act I shall allow them to do so." Witness: "In some cases they have paid down the amount sued for." The Judge: "All the more reason they should not pay more if it is illegal. You must be prepared to prove your case at the next court, and if these defendants, after having notice, like to plea the Dentists Act you cannot recover." [The decision in *Hennan v. Duckworth* is to the effect that an unregistered dentist may recover only in respect to materials supplied.—See *C. & D. Diary*, 1914, p. 481.]

A Cocoa-advertising Picture.—In the City of London Court on December 19, before Judge Rentoul, K.C., Mr. Harold Piffard, artist, 18 Addison Road, Bedford Park, Chiswick, sued Mr. A. Vivian Mansell, trading as A. Vivian Mansell & Co., for 15s. for painting a picture for an advertisement of Cadbury's cocoa. It was that of an old man drinking from a cup of cocoa, and a lady visitor calling, who said, "How is your father to-day?" The old man said, "Oh, he is upstairs putting grandfather to bed." The inference was that if the old man's grandfather was alive he would be about 140 years old. Therefore the cocoa would not only be "grateful and comforting," but must be conducive to health and enable people to live to a phenomenal age. Defendant's case was that the plaintiff did not carry out his stipulations in painting the picture, which, he said, was useless from a commercial point of view. The work was crude. It was stated, however, that the plaintiff is an Academy exhibitor and a skilled artist in this work. Defendant said it is his practice to compose the pictures, and the artist finishes them on his (defendant's) lines. Mr. Wardley, for defendant, observed that advertising is now an art and a science of a high character. Business entirely depends upon it. Judge Rentoul, K.C., found for the plaintiff for 10s., with costs.

Shops Act, 1912: "About the Shop."—In the *C. & D.*, July 26, 1913, we reported the conviction at Bargoed of James E. George, manager of the Bargoed branch of Lipton, Ltd., for employing two assistants on the half-holiday afternoon in distributing handbills relating to Messrs. Lipton's business. The Magistrates agreed to state a case,

and this (*George v. James*) was heard on December 19 by Mr. Justice Channell, Mr. Justice Avory, and Mr. Justice Atkin, sitting as a Divisional Court in the King's Bench Division. The case narrated the facts, which included the statement that Lipton, Ltd., had previously employed an advertising agent to distribute the handbills, but the assistants asked to be allowed to do this work in their spare time, and they were paid an extra amount for doing it. It was not part of the conditions of their engagement that they would do this additional work, but they were paid for it at the same time as they were paid their ordinary wages. It was contended for the appellant that the assistants in distributing the handbills were not employed about the business of the shop, and that on a true construction of Section 1 the employment referred to was employment in the shop about the business of the shop. It was contended that by the interpretation clause in Section 19 a shop assistant is so defined that work done outside the shop is not employment within the Act, even if it is done with reference to the business of the shop. For the respondent it was contended that as the distribution of handbills had reference only to the business carried on in the shop, it was employment about the business of the shop within the meaning of the section; also that the word "mainly" in Section 19 (1) shows that its intention is that its provisions shall apply to cases of employment partly inside and partly outside a shop. Mr. George Elliott, K.C., and Mr. Russell Davies appeared for the appellant; and Mr. Vaughan Williams, K.C., and Mr. Sutton for the respondent. Their Lordships dismissed the appeal. Mr. Justice Channell said the question was whether these shop assistants were employed on the occasion about the business of the shop in which they were usually employed. It might be that if they were employed upon their half-holiday about the business of an entirely different shop that would not be within the Act, at any rate the manager of the shop in which they were usually employed could not be responsible if they worked for some other shop. In the case before them the bill distributed related to Messrs. Lipton's business generally, and Messrs. Lipton would no doubt be just as pleased if, as the result of these advertisements, an order had been given to one of their other shops in the district instead of this particular shop. But the bill related to Messrs. Lipton's business and the shop belonged to Messrs. Lipton; therefore the fact that the advertisements might help Messrs. Lipton's business in other places as well as in this particular neighbourhood did not, in his opinion, prevent the persons distributing the bills from being employed about the business of the shop in question. Mr. Justice Avory said that as soon as it is admitted that an assistant who solicits orders during his half-holiday is employed about the business of the shop it follows that an assistant who is advertising the business is equally so employed. Mr. Justice Atkin also agreed.

High Court Cases.

Unless when otherwise stated these cases have been heard in the High Court of Justice, London.

KROPP'S RAZORS.

Mr. Justice Sargant in the Chancery Division on December 19 heard a motion to restrain Thos. Linton, trading as Appleby & Co., from passing off other razors as Kropp's. Mr. Sebastian (for Kropp's) said the defendant agreed to treat the motion as the trial of the action, submit to a perpetual injunction, and pay the costs of the action, the plaintiffs waiving any claim to damages. His Lordship made an order accordingly.

SCHWEPES, LTD.

In the Chancery Division on December 18, the case of Schwepes, Ltd., whose application to increase their capital was refused by Mr. Justice Astbury, was again mentioned to his Lordship, whose order was reversed by the Court of Appeal. His Lordship said he had read the judgments of the Court of Appeal, but as far as he was concerned he did not know why they had sent the case back. The Court of Appeal had told him that the only objection he had to the scheme was one that did not exist.

Mr. H. E. Wright (on behalf of the company): What the Master of the Rolls said was that you did not expressly state in your judgment what the particulars of the scheme were.

His Lordship: I think we will have some little difficulty in future in knowing how to read Section 70. (Laughter.)

Counsel: We have to increase our capital.
His Lordship: Well, I have to sanction this.
The scheme was accordingly sanctioned.

RESTRICTIVE AGREEMENT.

The Court of Appeal, composed of the Master of the Rolls and Lords Justices Swinfen Eady and Phillimore, delivered judgment on December 20 in the case of *Eastes v. Russ* upon the appeal of the plaintiff from a judgment of Mr. Justice Sargant dismissing the action. (See *C. & D.*, 1913, I., 969, and 1913, II., 766). The plaintiff, Dr. G. L. Eastes, 38 New Cavendish Street, W., sought to restrain Dr. Russ, 25 Beaumont Street, W., from carrying on or being engaged in medical laboratory work or other work similar to work performed by the plaintiff within a distance of ten miles from the place where the plaintiff formerly carried on business in alleged breach of an agreement of service entered into between the parties. The facts have been fully stated in our previous reports. The defendant was formerly in the employ of the plaintiff.

Mr. Justice Sargant held that the restriction in the agreement of service according to its true construction only endured during the period of service, and entered judgment for the defendant, and from this decision the plaintiff appealed on the ground that the agreement was intended to be an "all-time" agreement, and to impose a restriction upon Dr. Russ after the contract of service was terminated. On behalf of the respondent it was contended that the construction put upon the agreement by the plaintiff was too wide, and that the restriction imposed by the agreement meant that while the respondent was in the plaintiff's laboratories he should not enter into any competing work within the area in question.

The Master of the Rolls, in giving judgment, said he did not think that the restriction in question was limited to the term of the engagement, but endured for the whole of the defendant's life. He held, however, that the restraint imposed by the clause was unreasonable and went beyond what was reasonably necessary for the plaintiff's protection. Although he differed from the reasoning of Mr. Justice Sargant, he agreed with him in the result. He was of opinion that the plaintiff was not entitled to the injunction he claimed, and therefore that the appeal failed.

Lord Justice Swinfen Eady differed, being of opinion that the appeal ought to be allowed. He held that the clause was not limited to the period of employment, but extended to the defendant's life, and that the restriction imposed by the clause was not greater than was reasonably necessary for the plaintiff's protection.

Lord Justice Phillimore agreed with the judgment of the Master of the Rolls, and the appeal, therefore, by a majority of the Court was dismissed, with costs.

MOUNT VERNON HOSPITAL.

Before Mr. Justice Joyce, sitting in the Chancery Division on December 13, the motion by the Marquis of Zetland for an injunction against the British Medical Association was again considered.

Mr. Hughes, K.C., for the plaintiff, stated that the Marquis sued as representative of the Committee of Management of the Mount Vernon Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest. The main hospital is at Hampstead; there are a branch at Northwood and a dispensary at Fitzroy Square. Recently there had been a discussion as to the advisability of keeping up all these places, and it was decided to do away with the Hampstead Hospital and concentrate upon Northwood. Upon this, said counsel, it was necessary to reorganise the staff of physicians, and it was proposed that the Hampstead seniors should go to Northwood, and that the services of some of the doctors at Northwood should be dispensed with. The latter objected, as also did the medical board of the hospital. Controversy became acute, and got into the public Press. The plaintiff complained of two matters. For some time past the British Medical Association had inserted in its journal a warning notice, mentioning the name of the hospital, and suggesting that nobody should accept a post there without communicating with a certain named gentleman.

It was obvious that this was calculated to do serious injury to the hospital. The second complaint, said counsel, was that the Marylebone Division of the Association proposed to hold a meeting to consider the following motions:

"(a) That this Division approves the recent resignations of the majority of the medical staff of the Mount Vernon Hospital, and considers that no medical practitioners should accept or continue to hold any appointment in connection with the hospital or its branches pending a satisfactory explanation and settlement of the dispute.

(b) That pending a satisfactory explanation and settlement of the dispute any practitioner accepting or continuing to hold such appointments will be deemed to have acted in a manner detrimental to the honour and interests of the profession."

Mr. Hughes submitted that if these motions were carried it would be a very serious matter for the hospital, as they would have led to the resignation of the present staff and prevented others joining.

Mr. Tomlin, K.C., for the British Medical Association, said that their function was to protect the interests of the profession and of the public. Their view was that in a matter of this sort, if there was a genuine dispute they should do nothing that would prejudice it. He did not accept Mr. Hughes's explanation of the origin of the dispute. In his view it was something much more grave, and something which justified the Association in taking proper steps to protect the public and the profession. The Association desired to act in a proper and public spirit, and were prepared to say that, pending a decision of the matter, they would not renew the warning notice, and the Marylebone Division would not proceed with the consideration of the resolutions. At the same time, he wanted to make it perfectly clear that he did not think the plaintiff had any legal rights at all.

Mr. Hughes: Considering the position of the British Medical Association, the plaintiff will be satisfied with that.

Mr. Justice Joyce: I hope I shall hear on the first day of next term that this matter has been settled. Mean while this motion stands till the trial of the action.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

AMMONIATED TINCTURE OF QUININE.

At Birmingham Police Court on December 19, Thomas Henry Foden, Ph.C., 50 High Street, King's Heath, was summoned under Section 6 of the 1875 Act for selling ammoniated tincture of quinine which was not of the substance and quality demanded. Sir Thomas Barclay vacated his position as Chairman of the Bench when the case was called, remarking that Mr. Foden is a friend of his. Defendant pleaded guilty.

The facts, as narrated by Mr. Cecil Kemp (who prosecuted on behalf of the Public Health Committee), were that on November 22 Inspector Marshall purchased 2 oz. of ammoniated tincture of quinine, the analysis of which showed that the amount of quinine sulphate in the tincture was deficient to the extent of 14 per cent.

Mr. Pritchard, solicitor, who appeared for the defendant, elicited from the inspector that the deficiency in the 2-oz. bottle was so slight that it could not be measured in money, and that he did not think any patient could possibly be prejudiced by it. When he informed Mr. Foden that he was an inspector, Mr. Foden asked if it was being tested for quinine sulphate, because that was cheap enough, and nobody would think of putting too little in. Mr. Pritchard thought justice would be met if defendant was ordered to pay the costs. The sulphate might have been a little defective, or perhaps too much alcohol got in; but the point he wished to make was that the purchaser was not prejudiced financially, and there could not possibly be any harm to a patient.

Mr. J. C. Shaw (the presiding Magistrate) said a technical offence had been committed, and defendant would have to pay the costs.

WHITE PEPPER.

At the Blackburn Borough Police Court on December 19, the hearing of the charge against Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd., London, in respect to a sale of white pepper was concluded.

The previous hearing was reported in the *C. & D.*, November 15, index folio 746. The pepper had been retailed by Taylor's Drug Co., Ltd., but the present defendants as the original vendors took the onus of proving that the pepper was white pepper ground as imported, and not, as the summons alleged, white pepper containing "not less than 10 per cent. of pepper husks." The Magistrates adjourned the hearing to consider their verdict, and in the meantime sent the reserved sample to the Government Laboratory. Mr. Wolf, the Deputy Town Clerk, who prosecuted, now submitted the Government chemists' report of the sample, viz.:

Moisture, 13.67 per cent.
Total ash, 2.68 per cent.
Ash soluble in water, 1.07 per cent.
Ash insoluble in hydrochloric acid, 0.33 per cent.
Non-volatile ether extract (piperine and resin), 6.75 per cent.
Total nitrogen, 2.05 per cent.
Crude fibre, 7.57 per cent.
Starch, 46.15 per cent.

We also find that the sample contains a small amount of the yellow colouring-matter—turmeric powder. From a consideration of the results of analysis, we are of opinion that the amount of husk of pepper present in the sample is greater than is usually present in white pepper. After deducting from the crude fibre in the sample an amount equal to that which we have found in the lowest grade white pepper—viz., 6.17—the excess fibre in the sample corresponds with the presence of not less than 5 per cent. of excess husk. The report was signed by George Stubbs and A. More, analysts.

Mr. George Stubbs, F.I.C., F.C.S., one of the signatories, gave evidence, and, in answer to Mr. Rudd, said the moisture in the sample was quite normal and the ash was somewhat low for this class of pepper. The lowness of the ash tended to point to the genuineness of the pepper. The more husk, the more ash as a rule. The proportion of the piperine in the sample represented a good figure. Further questioned, witness said the percentage of 6.17 of crude fibre in the lowest-grade pepper was ascertained after treatment of various samples obtained from different firms in the ordinary way of purchase. They had to lay down their own standard on every sample submitted.

Mr. Rudd (for the defence): Just as white pepper may vary in quality, may some peppers not have more husks than others and get beyond 6.17?—Witness: I should take all the circumstances into consideration. He added that he had never examined a sample which had contained more than 6.17 per cent. of fibre.

Mr. Rudd: You could not say whether a sample containing more husk was genuine white pepper?—Witness: My examination of samples of genuine white pepper go to show that such pepper is not generally produced. Dealing with the colouring matter, witness said it had been intentionally introduced, but in very minute quantities. This colouring matter was commonly used. It would not hide the black specks of husk, but would give a yellow tint to the sample.

Mr. Rudd: Is there any objection to its use?—Witness: Yes, if it is there to hide anything I think there is an objection, but the quantity here is so small that I do not think it was used for this purpose.

The Clerk said at the last hearing they had evidence that people bought pepper by the colour.

Witness replied that the colour might lead people to buy the pepper.

Mr. Marsden (a magistrate): It is not adulteration but a disguise?—Witness: It is difficult to draw a line. Witness added that colouring had been used by firms for many years, but he objected to it when passing samples for the War Department. He agreed the outer husks contained some value—it was all a question of degree.

Mr. John Evans, Ph.C., F.I.C., F.C.S., public analyst for the city of York, said he had considered the report of Mr. Stubbs and had made a microscopic examination of the sample, but not a chemical examination. As public analyst for York he would pass this as a sample of genuine white pepper.

Mr. George E. S. Smith, F.I.C., F.C.S., public analyst for Sheffield, Doncaster, Chesterfield, Rotherham, and

other centres, also gave evidence for the defence. He had carefully considered the certificate of the Government analysts, and he had no hesitation in stating that on such a certificate he would, in his public capacity, have passed the sample as one of genuine white pepper. The constituent parts were quite normal. The fibre percentage was rather high, but not sufficiently high to adulterate the sample. He would go up to 9 per cent. of fibre in genuine white pepper, the other ingredients being equal. He based this on experience.

Mr. John Hobs, works manager for defendants, admitted that colouring matter had been added to the extent of one ounce in a hundredweight. It was introduced because certain districts desired their pepper coloured in this way. Some districts preferred white pepper and some yellow. The colouring had no effect on the husks—it made the starchy part of it more yellow.

The Magistrates retired for a few minutes, and on returning read the following written judgment:

From the evidence we ascertain that genuine white pepper is produced from the berry decorticated or deprived of its outer and black husk or covering. The process of "decortication" is commonly accomplished by macerating the berries in water to loosen the skin, which is removed readily by drying and rubbing between the hands. It can also be carried out by machinery. The peppercorns are then admittedly of a light grey colour, and when ground produce white pepper. From the evidence given it appears that the corn, when decorticated, still retained upon it a certain very small percentage of "husk," which, when the whole is ground, leaves that percentage in the article produced. The point we have therefore to consider is whether the percentage of husk found in the sample is, or is not, an undue percentage for genuine white pepper to contain. We have given the greatest care to the evidence and opinions offered and certificates put in, and the views of the manufacturers of pepper on this point. The evidence of the public analyst places this percentage at not more than 2 per cent. in what he states are scores of samples he has examined. The certificate of the two Government analysts shows that in lowest-grade white pepper the amount of crude fibre they have found does not exceed 6.17, or 5 per cent. less than in the sample in question. The commercial witness for the prosecution allows only 2½ per cent. On the other hand, witnesses for the defence consider that 95 per cent. of fibre was permissible, although one of them admitted that he did not think he had ever found in a decorticated white pepper a percentage of husk as high as in the sample in this case. The defence also contended that by process of sieving it was allowable to produce various grades of pepper, the lower of which might be sold as "genuine white pepper," though containing a large percentage of husk. In the authorities quoted the percentage of allowance of fibre differs. One authority gives it (in fine samples) from 4.11 to 8 per cent. of fibre, and another gives figures showing that in all varieties the maximum was 4.25, the minimum 0.54, with an average of 3.14. The evidence proved that the husk is an article greatly inferior in value to genuine white pepper, and accordingly, if deliberately added, or through insufficient decortication, or by process of sieving, it is allowed to remain in the genuine white pepper in an undue quantity, it would, in our opinion, constitute an adulteration. Taking all the facts into consideration, and also after most careful consideration of the arguments advanced, we find, as a fact, that the sample sold in this case contained an excess of husk and was not genuine white pepper; but as this is a test-case we inflict only the nominal penalty of 20s., and costs. The matter is a very important one, and, if the defence wishes it, we are prepared to state a case, as in the best interests of the trade there should be no doubt left on such an important question.

Mr. Rudd said his clients would certainly go forward with their appeal, but whether it would be by the Bench stating a case, or by way of the Quarter Sessions, had not yet been considered.

[We are informed that Messrs. Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd., have given notice of appeal, they being convinced that justice is on their side, as the pepper referred to was ground solely from whole white pepper as imported, without addition of husk, and decisions have been recorded in which peppers containing more fibre than the sample in question were held by magistrates to be genuine.—EDITOR, *C. & D.*]

SWEET SPIRIT OF NITRE.

At Mansfield, on December 17, Arthur Booth was fined 17. 9s. 6d., inclusive of the costs, for selling sweet spirit

of nitre deficient in ethyl nitrite to the extent of 64 per cent.

Mary Ann Cook, 121 Fawcett Road, Sheffield, was summoned at Sheffield for selling a quantity of the spirit which was destitute of the ethyl nitrite. On promising to be more careful in future the summons against the defendant was withdrawn.

Pharmacy Act, 1868.

SERPENT'S EGGS AND SECTION 17.

At Clerkenwell Police Court, London, before Mr. Bros, on December 18, A. W. Gamage, Ltd., Holborn, were summoned, at the instance of the Pharmaceutical Society, for unlawfully selling a box of "Magic Serpent Eggs," which contained mercuric sulphocyanide, the box of which was not distinctly labelled with the word "Poison," contrary to Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, and the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908. Mr. W. H. Quarrell appeared for the prosecutors, and Mr. Harry Ricketts appeared for the defendant company.

Mr. Ricketts pleaded guilty.

Mr. Quarrell said that one of the Society's inspectors (George Waldo) purchased the articles. The serpent's eggs resembled sweets.

Mr. Ricketts: Much more like pills.

Mr. Quarrell said the articles had been scheduled under the Poisons Act because of the resemblance to sweets and because of a serious accident that happened.

Mr. Ricketts: There should be the word "Poisonous" on the box.

Mr. Quarrell said there was enough poison in the box—price 6d.—to kill two or three animals. The word should be simply "Poison." There had been a previous conviction.

Mr. Ricketts said that directly they got the summons Messrs. Gamage wrote admitting the offence and giving the explanation that the box sold was from an old stock that had accidentally been put on sale under a change of management. The old stock had now been destroyed. It was an amusing and interesting toy, the little pilule hatching out a foot-long well-marked snake. They had now been able to manufacture non-poisonous cones, and these were the ones that should have been sold.

Mr. Bros: Supposing a child was poisoned by sucking a wooden horse, and the paint contained arsenic, has the horse to be labelled?

Mr. Quarrell: Oh, no.

Mr. Bros: What is the principle?—That it is in a box or packet containing scheduled poison.

Mr. Bros. imposed a fine of 5*l.*, with five guineas costs.

Medicine Stamp Act, 1802.

A CORN-SALVE CASE.

At Doncaster on December 15, Aaron Harrop, Sheffield, was summoned by the Board of Customs and Excise for exposing a patent medicine for sale without holding a licence, and for exposing for sale a box containing medicine which did not bear the duty-stamp. Mr. A. Wilson, for the prosecution, said this was the first case taken under Sections 9 and 12 of the Medicine Stamp Act.* On August 30 defendant was in Doncaster Market and sold to a Customs officer a box of corn-salve. The wrapper in which it was enclosed said, "Why suffer with corns, warts, etc.?" and contained directions for use. Defendant had no licence under the Act to sell in Doncaster Market, and there was no duty-stamp on the box. Mr. G. W. Andrews, who defended, said defendant had a licence for his shop at Sheffield, and he did not know that he could not sell anywhere else under it. With regard to the absence of the duty-stamp defendant had written to

the Customs and Excise Office, London, and was advised that the boxes of salve should be stamped. He then altered the wording on the wrappers, thinking that by doing so a stamp was unnecessary. The Bench imposed a fine of 10*s.* and costs in each case.

BANKRUPTCY REPORTS.

Re William Eleder Williams, Brighton Road, Gorseinon, lately carrying on business at 12 High Street, Swansea, and 7 High Street, Treorky, Chemist and Druggist.—The public examination of this debtor was resumed at the Swansea Bankruptcy Court, before Mr. Registrar S. Horne, on December 19. Debtor was represented by Mr. Llewellyn Howell. In answer to the Official Receiver (Mr. Hy. Rees), the debtor said that for the past year his trading loss was 215*l.*, but he had been insolvent for seven years past. During further examination, he gave estimates in round sums, as he had no books, and the Registrar complained. The Official Receiver: "It is unsatisfactory when you get debtors not keeping accounts." The Registrar: "There is a difficulty in allowing debtors to pass their examination in cases like this. I am not satisfied that the debtor has done his best." The Official Receiver: "I agree that the debtor has not given particulars." The Registrar: "The accounts are full of defects." The Official Receiver: "I agree, Sir, but I believe the debtor is doing his best. I have no reason to suspect him. His bank-books are available, however, and he can give better details." The examination was further adjourned.

Re William C. Scott, carrying on business as Scott's Drug Stores, Ordnance Road, Enfield Lock.—The public examination of the debtor was opened at the Edmonton Bankruptcy Court on December 22. The debtor's statement of affairs showed liabilities amounting to 686*l.* The only asset was an item of 290*l.*, representing a claim against a firm of company promoters in respect of negotiations with regard to the proposed purchase of a chemist's and optician's business at Wrexham. In reply to Mr. Cecil Mercer (Official Receiver), debtor said that he is twenty-four years of age, and commenced business at 2 Ordnance Buildings, Enfield Lock, in May last, with 60*l.* On July 28 he assigned the business to a limited company in consideration of 250 *l.* fully-paid shares and of becoming the managing director. He had no fixed salary. He executed a bill of sale over certain goods, some of which had not been paid for, in favour of his housekeeper, to secure 100*l.* previously advanced by her, which he used as a deposit for the purchase of a business at Wrexham. The deposit was forfeited because he was unable to complete the contract. He gave a young lady in Yorkshire to whom he had been engaged his 250 shares, thinking that she might be able to dispose of them among her friends, but she was unable to do so. There were another 100 shares held by his housekeeper. He denied that he formed the company for the purpose of putting his assets out of the reach of his creditors. The business which he proposed to purchase at Wrexham was to cost 1,150*l.* If the purchase had been completed it was his intention to turn it into a limited-liability company. He went to Wrexham in September 1912 to view the business, and he got into communication with a firm which promised to introduce the necessary capital. They sent a representative to look over it with him, and he seemed to be satisfied with it. Debtor paid the firm 40*l.*, but they did not introduce the money to complete the purchase. During the last three or four years he had lost about 50*l.* by speculation on the Stock Exchange. He had borrowed from money-lenders. He became aware that he was insolvent in July. He attributed his failure to insufficient capital and keen competition. He stated that all the shares in the company would be surrendered. The Official Receiver said that the debtor had written a letter promising that the business should be assigned to his creditors. An order would be made to set the company aside, and to declare that all the assets belonged to the Official Receiver as the trustee of debtor's estate. The examination was adjourned. The following are creditors: Berdoe & Fish (21*l.*); Thos. Christy & Co. (23*l.*); Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd. (38*l.*); Houghtons, Ltd. (107*l.*); Thos. Kerfoot & Co. (14*l.*); A. Mills (17*l.*); London Optical Co. (39*l.*); Frank Newbery, Ltd. (12*l.*); Wm. Sutton & Co. (32*l.*); Vinolia, Ltd. (15*l.*); Darrall & Co. (21*l.*); Grossmith, Son & Co. (7*l.*); J. Dean (5*l.*); Gouldons, Ltd. (8*l.*); W. T. Harton (60*l.*); "Bankers" (45*l.*); London and Provincial Loan Co. (42*l.*); Arthur Moffatt (150*l.*); A. G. Whiteman (8*l.*).

* By Section 9 of the 1802 Act persons selling medicines liable to duties without a licence are liable to a fine of 20*l.*, Section 12 was repealed in 1872, but Section 10 requires persons making or vending such medicines to apply to the Commissioners for covers or labels, and deliver in a note containing their name and place of abode. The above is not the first case of the kind by any means, and the errors may be reportorial.—EDITOR C. & D.

LIMITED COMPANIES.

New Companies Registered.

The letters P.C. mean Private Company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1907, and R.O., Registered Office.

UNITED WATER SOFTENERS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 30,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. The first directors are A. O. Burton (Chairman), J. J. Lassen, L. A. Neel, S. H. Menzies, and V. F. Hjort.

G. H. MOSS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 300*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, opticians, stationers, tea-dealers, etc. G. H. Moss, 11 Grosford Avenue, Chester, pharmacist, is the first director.

SMITHSON'S, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business of a chemist carried on by J. Smithson at 1 Preston Road, Brighton. The first directors are J. Smithson, Annie Smithson, and H. W. D. Russell.

SODIUM SYNDICATE, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 50,000*l.* Objects: To acquire freehold and leasehold rock-salt, brine, and other lands, to promote and assist companies, etc. The signatories are H. C. Shaw, and H. Preedy, 150 Brooke Road, Stoke Newington, N., incorporated accountant.

JAMIESON'S PHARMACIES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 300*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, opticians, stationers, teeth-extractors, etc. The first directors are J. T. Jamieson and Mrs. M. Jamieson. R.O., 10 Saville Street West, North Shields.

BLAKE, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 1,000*l.* Objects: To carry on the business of dental mechanics and operators, spectacle-makers, etc. The subscribers are: W. R. Blake, 10 Vernon Place, Bloomsbury Square, W.C., dental specialist; and S. Lee, 449A Edgware Road, Maida Vale, W., dental operator.

BIO-CHEMICAL CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Registered in Edinburgh. Capital 2,500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire a patented invention for improvements in the preparation of diastasic substances, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of all kinds of chemicals. The first directors are W. Tulloch, W. F. Tulloch, and P. Rintoul. R.O., 30 George Square, Glasgow.

J. ROBINSON, CASH CHEMISTS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of patent-medicine vendors, dispensers, drug-merchants, herbalists, oil and colour men, etc. The subscribers are J. Robinson, West Bridgford, chemist, and J. W. Robinson, traveller. Secretary, F. A. Prior, Cregneish, Carlyle Road, West Bridgford, Notts.

HILLMAN GANE & CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 3,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the businesses of wholesale and retail chemists, manufacturers and vendors of chemical and confectionery goods, etc., carried on by C. Hillman Gane at Claybrook Road Works, Hammersmith, and by F. P. Parker at Cecil Street, Upton Manor, London. The subscribers are C. H. Gane and A. F. Taylor.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.—A company incorporated outside the United Kingdom. Particulars filed December 15. Capital \$2,000,000, in shares of \$25 each. Registered in Michigan, U.S.A., on January 14, 1875, to carry on the business of chemical manufacturers, etc. British addresses: 50-54 Beak Street, Regent Street, W., and Heston Mills, Hounslow Heath. F. M. Fisk, of 50 and 54 Beak Street, Regent Street, W., is authorised to accept service.

Charges or Mortgages.

Under the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, Section 93, the mortgages or charges therein specified are (except in Scotland) void against the liquidator and any creditor of the company unless filed with the Registrar in accordance with the conditions laid down in the Act. Full statutory particulars of the following have been filed at Somerset House, London, W.C.

Castle Tablet Co., Ltd.—Particulars of 500*l.* debentures, created July 24, 1913, the amount of the present issue, 100*l.* Property charged: The company's undertaking and property, present and future. No trustees.

David Hinchliffe & Son, Ltd.—Particulars of 2,000*l.* debentures, created December 8, have been filed, the whole amount being now issued. Property charged: The company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

Direct Supply Aerated Water Co., Ltd.—Mortgage dated November 14, 1913 (supplemental to trust-deed dated April 15, 1909, securing 25,000*l.* debentures), charged on

12 and 12A Gruneisen Road, Finchley. Trustees: A. Henderson, Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C., and A. R. K. Farlow, 50 Gresham Street, E.C.

Ronuk, Ltd.—Issue on November 26 of 2,000*l.* debentures, part of a series of which particulars have already been filed.

Samuel Banner & Co., Ltd.—A memorandum of satisfaction to the extent of 400*l.* on December 4, 1913, of debentures dated July 16, 1908, securing 10,500*l.*, has been filed.

WINTER SESSION

of Meetings of Trade Associations.

Others are reported under "National Health Insurance" when the subjects pertain chiefly to that Section.

A District Meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society was held at the County Hotel, Newcastle, on Wednesday, December 17, when a large and representative gathering of the pharmacists of the north-eastern area attended to confer upon matters of pharmaceutical interest in the area. Mr. W. L. Currie, a past Vice-President of the Society, presided. Mr. Woolcock (Secretary of the Society) gave explanatory information. The duties of the new local Pharmaceutical Committees and the organisation policy of the Council in regard thereto were dealt with at the meeting, and the general opinion of those present was in support of the policy outlined by the Chairman and by Mr. Woolcock.

Bath.—A meeting of the Bath Pharmaceutical Association was held in the Church Institute last week, the President in the chair. The following papers were contributed: *Micro-organisms*, by Mr. W. Cooper; *Sale of Proprietary and Patent Medicines*, by Mr. H. W. Gedge; and *Co-operative Buying*, by Mr. J. W. Sampson. The authors were thanked for their papers, and a discussion followed on the ground covered by the papers. Afterwards the question of drugs advertised in paragraph form in newspapers and purporting to be recognised prescriptions which any chemist could dispense, was discussed and the practice strongly deprecated.

Edinburgh.—The Edinburgh C. A., and A. Association met at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on Wednesday evening, December 17, Mr. Henry Stout (President) in the chair, when Mr. W. B. Cowie, Ph.C., F.C.S., gave a lecture and practical demonstrations on *Ionisation*. He explained the hypothesis in its application to strong acids, bases, and salts, giving analogies between the gaseous and dissolved states. The action of a current of electricity on salts in solution was demonstrated by means of a solution of potassium sulphate coloured with litmus in a two-way tube, showing that the tube which contained the anode became acid, while the tube containing the cathode became alkaline. The action of electricity on a solution of copper sulphate was shown by placing the copper-sulphate solution in a platinum dish and passing the electric current through, the dish itself being the cathode. On passing the current the platinum was coated with metallic copper. On removing the solution, adding dilute sulphuric acid, and reversing the current so that the platinum dish became the anode, the metallic copper was removed. Some disadvantages attending the keeping of ready-made dispensing solutions owing to ionisation of the salts in solution were described. On the motion of Mr. Merson, seconded by Mr. E. O. Rowland, the lecturer was thanked. Messrs. Stout, Murray, Brander, and Hill joined in the discussion.

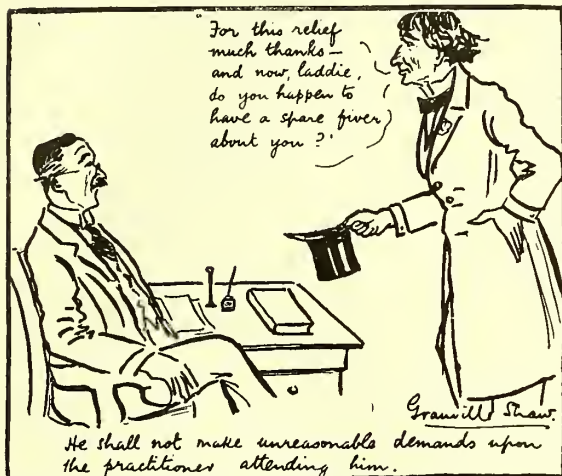
London Assistants.—Mr. W. Browne has offered a book prize, value 10*s.* 6*d.*, for the best-written dispensing label by members of the Chemists' Assistants' Association. The competition will take place at an ordinary meeting during the present session. Similar competitions will take place during the next two sessions, Mr. A. R. Melhuish and Mr. W. F. Gulliver having promised book prizes.

Women Pharmacists' Association.—Miss Wardle presided at a meeting held at Gordon Hall, Gordon Square, London, on Wednesday evening, December 17, when Miss Pace read a paper on *Urine Analysis*, dealing with the subject in a clear and concise manner under three headings: (1) Physical properties, (2) chemical tests, and (3) microscopic examination of deposit. A discussion was opened by Miss Cole on the advisability of retail pharmacists doing urine analysis as a side-line. Miss King also read an entertaining and descriptive report of the Conference of Women Workers, which met in Hull in October of this year. This she attended as a delegate of the Association. Miss King gave short abstracts of the papers read, and commented on them and the discussions in a humorous manner. Both contributors were thanked for their papers.

National Health Insurance.

Administration of Medical Benefit as regards
Chemists' Interests.

Medical Benefit Illustrated.



INSURED PERSONS AND THE REGULATIONS.—III.

Medical Benefit Administration.

With special reference to the supply of medicines and appliances. See also Winter Session.

Bath.—A further payment of 78l. 11s. has been made to chemists, making 90 per cent. for the quarter ending October 14.

Blackburn.—A return regarding the checking of prescriptions shows that they amounted to 59,259 in the first quarter. Of the amount claimed (1,767l. 9s. 1½d.), 1,719l. 19s. 9d. was allowed. In the second quarter 50,667 prescriptions were checked, the sum claimed was 1,714l. 18s. 8d., and that allowed 1,672l. 4s. 5d.

Bolton.—Speaking at Bolton last week, Councillor F. W. Brockbank said the allowance for chemists had been over-spent, and at the end of the year the Drug Fund deficit will be over 1,000l.

Cambridgeshire.—The revised Tariff has been adopted, with a late fee of 3d. for urgent prescriptions dispensed between 9 P.M. and 8 A.M.

Canterbury.—The Insurance Committee on December 16 approved the revised Drug Tariff after a few minor alterations.

Derbyshire.—At a meeting of the Derbyshire Insurance Committee at Derby on December 22 the Clerk reported that the Chesterfield pharmacists, who recently protested against the local Medical Aid Association being allowed to undertake dispensing, had now all signed the agreement for the coming year. The Clerk further stated that the new panel of chemists for the whole county will comprise 150 persons or firms, in addition to nine authorised to supply surgical appliances, these figures comparing with 162 and twelve respectively on the old panel. He added that the Commissioners had refused to sanction any change in the supply of poison-bottles, and had intimated that the charge hitherto made by the chemists of 1d. per prescription as copying-fee could not be substantiated. The chemists had been willing to forgo this fee as a *quid pro quo* in respect of the poison-bottle payment.

Dundee.—At last week's meeting of the Insurance Committee the Clerk reported that during last quarter 33,000 prescriptions had been issued, the accounts incurred had been 1,423l., and the chemists had been paid 1,261l., being 10 per cent. under the sum named. The average cost of prescriptions had been 10½d. For three quarters the prescriptions had numbered 107,000, and the cost incurred was 4,417l.

Dunfermline.—Messrs. David Gilmour, R. Robertson, J. A. Seath, J. H. Fisher, and Angus Macdonald have been appointed the Pharmaceutical Committee for the district.

Edinburgh.—Following is the text of two letters, dated December 19 and signed by Mr. James Russell, Clerk to

the Burgh of Edinburgh Insurance Committee, which have been issued:

"It will be observed from the Second Schedule of the Medical Benefit Regulations, 1913, that a number of items have been added to the list of appliances for the year 1914. As the prices of these do not appear in the Drug Tariff, the Insurance Committee have agreed upon the prices at which the articles will be supplied. The following is a list of the additional appliances and prices:

Bandages.—Elastic web, 2½ in., 6d. per yd.; 3 in., 8d. per yd.
Gauzes.—Iodoform, 1s. 3d. per roll; picric, 1s. 6d. per roll.
Cotton Wool.—Boric, 2s. per lb., 2d. per oz.; sal-alembroth, 2s. 6d. per lb., 2½d. per oz.
Tow.—6d. per lb.
Oiled Cambric.—Best quality, 33 in. wide, 1s. 9d. per yd.
Ice-bags.—Cheek sheeting, circular, 8 in. diameter, 2s. each.
White Open-weave Bandages, 1 in. by 3 yd., 1½d. each; 2 in. by 4 yd., 2d. each; 2½ in. by 4 yd., 2½d. each; 3 in. by 4 yd., 3d. each."

Important.

"It is reported to the Insurance Committee that there appears to be some doubt on the part of panel practitioners and also panel chemists regarding the date on which the 'Instructions as to Prescribing and Dispensing of Medicine, etc.' came into force. In order to clear up any misunderstanding in the matter, I am to point out that the print of Instructions issued to doctors and chemists bears the date '— December 1913,' and my Committee's intention in framing and issuing these Instructions is that they shall take effect immediately. I am also to emphasise the Committee's instruction that the practice of writing 'repeat' prescriptions, without giving details of the ingredients, cannot be allowed. The practice is unsatisfactory and objectionable for various reasons. Two important reasons in the Committee's view are: (1) That serious difficulties in checking the prescriptions are caused, as it is impossible to trace the originals; and (2) that it compels the insured person to go back to the same chemist, thus interfering with his right to a free choice of chemist."

Chemists have received the balance of the account ending August 15, and the usual proportion of the current month's account in record time.

Forfar.—The following have been elected as members of the Pharmaceutical Committee for the county of Forfar: Messrs. David Buchanan (Kirriemuir), A. Davidson (Montrose), John Hutton (Brechin), James Jack (Arbroath), G. Forbes Johnston (Broughty Ferry), John Johnston (Forfar), and Joseph Williamson (Dundee).

Greenock.—At a meeting in the Burgh Insurance Committee's offices on December 17 a Pharmaceutical Committee, consisting of Messrs. J. A. Russell, Melrose, MacIntyre, N. McNeill, and Sinclair, was elected.

Isle of Ely.—After considering a resolution from the Isle of Ely Pharmacists' Association, drawing attention to the repeated ordering of expensive drugs and medicines in one part of this Insurance area, the County Medical Committee considers that practitioners should be urged not to order unnecessarily expensive drugs as a general rule, but this and the prescribing of vaccines must be left to the practitioner's judgment.

Kilmarnock.—The question of supplying proprietary medicines came before the Burgh Insurance Committee last week. As some of these are not equalled by preparations in the Pharmacopœia, it was remitted to the Medical Benefit Sub-Committee to consider the matter. Mr. Charles Muir also moved that it be an instruction from the Committee that no repeat prescription be issued by doctors or dispensed by chemists. After the Provost and the Clerk had spoken, Mr. Muir said he had no objection to take the matter back to the Sub-Committee.

Lancashire.—The Insurance Committee has intimated that the procedure of returning prescriptions erroneously priced with corrections in red ink for agreement before payment is made will be followed next year. Attention is specially called to the paragraphs in the new Lancashire Drug Tariff in regard to pricing of quantities less than quarter-ounce and quarter-pound.

London.—Reliable estimates show that the claim on the Drug and Suspense Funds will amount to about 1s. 11d.

Merthyr Tydfil.—At the last meeting of the Insurance Committee, Dr. Ryce moved that the dispensing-fee on stock mixtures be discontinued. The Clerk (Mr. F. A. Phillips) said he had received the following letter from the panel doctors that evening:

The local Medical Committee have had under consideration the report of their representatives on the Pharmaceutical Committee on the question of the Tariff for the supply of drugs and appliances in the coming year. It will be remembered that during the past year a Tariff has been in operation provisionally which was drawn up by the Standing Committee of the Pharmaceutical Association, and, as might be expected, it dealt very generously with the claims of the chemists. The doctors and the Insurance Commissioners expressed the opinion at the time it was adopted that the charges were very high, and as the year advanced it became obvious that the 2s. per head in the Drug Fund would be insufficient to meet the liabilities. A resolution

was passed by the doctors two months ago asking the Insurance Commissioners to revise the Tariff, as the charges were too high; this was sent to the Pharmaceutical Committee, where there are an equal number of doctors and chemists, so that it was impossible to do anything. On the other hand, a new Tariff was proposed by the chemists for the year 1914, which the doctors were asked to agree to without any opportunity to examine, without even having copies; this they refused to do, and copies were then supplied. An examination shows that the proposed new Tariff exhibits considerable advances in every page; in fact, some drugs are doubled in price, and the Tariff as proposed contains proposals which are nothing less than preposterous, and which even the local chemists could not attempt to justify. For instance, it proposes that where water is ordered to dilute the medicine the chemist should use distilled water and charge 1½d. for 8 oz., whereas it is the invariable practice to use ordinary water unless distilled water is distinctly ordered. On the first four pages alone of the proposed new Tariff forty-two articles are increased in price, and in only eleven cases is the smallest reduction. Even under the existing Tariff, starting with prices which are already 15 per cent. above what the chemist pays for his drugs, on dispensing solids which are bought by the ½ lb. he gets a profit of about 50 per cent. on ounces, and where he dispenses drams, as is usually the case, another 12½ per cent. is made, and in liquids even higher profits. This is all in addition to the dispensing-fee of 2d. per bottle. In many instances a profit of over 100 per cent. is allowed. Take, for instance, distilled water, already referred to. This is bought at 6d. per gallon and charged for at 1½d. for an 8-oz. bottle. Thus an 8-oz. bottle of distilled water costs 1½d. and 2d. for dispensing—total, 3½d.—which we think is very excessive. It is useless to multiply such cases. We consider it were better for the Committee to continue the existing modified Tariff for the present and press for a reduction during the year, and certainly not adopt the new Tariff, which, under the guise of including new articles, adds to the price of the old one. There has been no difficulty in the old Tariff, except as to the quality of the bandages and dressings supplied by some chemists and the omissions of iodoform gauze, which the doctors on this panel are prepared, under the circumstances, to do without.

It was stated that the Insurance Commissioners had written approving the proposed Tariff for 1914, with the exception of the penny copying-fee for prescriptions. Councillor H. M. Lloyd, Mayor of Merthyr Tydfil, explained that it is putting the clock back to allow stock mixtures to be used. He said that 100 per cent. profit might appear a great thing, but many chemists did not get thirty Insurance prescriptions a day, worth perhaps 4d. each. Out of this possible 10s., allowance had to be made for drugs, labels, assistants, wear-and-tear of utensils, rents, rates, and taxes. Ultimately the new Tariff was adopted on the Chairman (Alderman R. P. Rees) pointing out that chemists objected to keeping stock mixtures, but not to making them up from the doctors' formulae.

Portsmouth.—The Insurance Committee on December 18 considered a report from the Sanatorium Sub-Committee regarding a letter received from the Commissioners allowing the provision of dental treatment by the Insurance Committee for persons recommended for Sanatorium Benefit in cases where, in the absence of such treatment, the patient would derive no benefit from sanatorium treatment for tuberculosis. The Commissioners consider that arrangements for dental treatment might properly be made by the Committee through their medical adviser, but the circumstances of each individual case must be carefully considered.

Salford.—The Insurance Committee met on December 18, when the Chairman explained that no reply was as yet to hand from the Insurance Commissioners in respect to the new pharmaceutical service scheme. A telegram stated that a letter could be expected on the following day, and consequently the whole matter was referred to the Medical Benefit Sub-Committee, with power to act. The Chairman, in explaining the circumstances under which it became necessary to prepare the scheme, said chemists complained that they had only received 66 per cent. of the total amount of their bills, and this was due to over-prescribing by a number of doctors. The better-class of medical men, he said, were playing the game, but under the new scheme any medical man who was found to be over-prescribing would be penalised. Mr. J. W. Gill, chemists' representative, said chemists were not complaining of the large majority of the practitioners. There was no need for the new scheme, but for a few doctors who had been excessive both in prescribing and in their visits. The Clerk's report showed that the chemists' claims since January 15 amounted to 10,100£. The amount of money available to November 14, based on 82,000 insured persons at 2s. per head per annum, was 6,833£. 6s. 8d., which allowed a payment of 66.66 per cent. to be made. Dr. Taylor, commenting on the accounts and speaking as a medical man, said that some of the cases of over-prescribing were so flagrant that the Medical Committee would be justified in reporting the doctors concerned to the Commissioners, under what were called representations as to whether they were fit to be on the panel. The Insurance Commissioners' reply was received on December 19 by the Insurance Com-

mittee, and it has been communicated to representatives of the doctors and chemists. Until it has been considered by the Medical Benefit Committee (probably at a special meeting early next week) the information is regarded as confidential. The opinion among both doctors and chemists is that the Commissioners will be found to have approved of the general scheme, though they may require some alterations in detail.

Sheffield.—Chemists may send in their accounts to the Insurance Committee in future up to the fourth Monday of the month, instead of the third Monday as in the past. Some difficulty has arisen through panel medical practitioners issuing private formulae to some chemists. The local Pharmaceutical Committee have decided to ask the Insurance Committee to refuse to accept private formulae for checking purposes, as these are against the spirit of the Act in restricting free choice of chemist. A joint conference of doctors', chemists', and Insurance Committee representatives took place on December 17, but no agreement was arrived at in regard to the prescribing of proprietary articles. The matter was adjourned until January 6, and in the meantime a consultation is to take place between medical men and chemists.

Southampton.—At a meeting of the local Pharmacists' Association on December 17 a discussion took place as to the ordering of aqua fontana in Insurance prescriptions. This has been going on for a few weeks—since the doctors knew that chemists charged for and used aq. destil. The Secretary was instructed to send the following letter to each of the panel chemists:

At our meeting on Wednesday last it was thought desirable that if aqua fontana is ordered on Insurance scripts, aqua destil be used and marked "Destil," and charged for in the usual way. Your Committee will take the matter up later.

It was pointed out at the meeting that the intention of the Act was that the insured should receive equal treatment with private patients, both in quality of drugs and attention, and that it is the pharmacist's duty to carry this out and resist the lowering of the standard of dispensing. Many mixtures were mentioned where ordinary water is quite unsuitable and even dangerous, and as the water in this district comes from three separate sources it varies considerably as to hardness. The borough analyst's reports were produced in proof of this.

West Bromwich.—Agreements have been signed by twenty-five chemists and firms, and with two "contractors." Not less than 90 per cent. of chemists' accounts are to be paid within seventeen days of the end of each quarter, provided the funds hold out. An instruction to be issued states that no "Original" prescription will be accepted for payment unless written in full, or bearing a reference to an approved Pharmacopoeia (printed or typed). Repeats must be grouped together under their original.

West Riding.—In consequence of a letter from the Clerk of the Insurance Committee inquiring into the "reasonableness" of prescriptions from certain practitioners, the local Medical Committee has recommended that these should be surcharged for certain proprietary articles which they had prescribed. In regard to "Repeat" prescriptions, the rule laid down at the joint conference of doctors and chemists on March 28 was reaffirmed—viz., That in no case shall a repeat prescription combine a new ingredient or additional matter; in such cases the original prescription must be set out in full.

FESTIVITIES.

C.A.A. Smoker.

THE Christmas smoking-concert of the Chemists' Assistants' Association was held at the Swallows Hotel, Regent Street, London, W., on December 18, with Mr. W. F. Gulliver in the chair. There was a good attendance and the evening was enjoyably spent. The President (Mr. F. W. Crossley-Holland) opened the programme with a musical monologue, and the other contributors were Messrs. Malone-Barrett, A. H. Millner, R. E. Lownsbrough, P. B. Phillips, J. W. Royle, J. G. Jones, F. J. Davy, and W. Roberts. Mr. Morrice and Mr. C. W. Gosling acted as accompanists. The Chairman also contributed a song, which was much appreciated. A collection on behalf of the Benevolent Fund realised 11. 10s. 6d.

CHILIAN IODINE.—The exports of iodine from Iquique (the principal outport for Chilean iodine) in 1912 were as follows: United Kingdom, 65 tons; other European countries, 264 tons; United States, 183 tons. In 1911 the United Kingdom took 56 tons; other European countries, 213 tons; and the United States, 237 tons.

CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

AN average pharmacist attending the meeting at the Chemical Society's public meeting room in Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W., on December 18, might pardonably imagine that he was suffering from a chemical nightmare, all the papers being of the ultra-scientific type. The Chairman (Professor W. H. Perkin, F.R.S.) announced that an opportunity for the Fellows to meet sociably would be provided in the Society's Rooms on January 15, 1914, at 8 p.m. He invited members to send apparatus for exhibition or show experiments. Smoking will be allowed, and refreshments will be provided. This meeting is in consequence of requests that the Fellows be given more opportunity of coming into social contact.

Mr. V. Lefebure led off with

SORPTION OF GASES BY CELLULOSE.

These experiments resulted from the discovery that 10 grams of celluloid could absorb 50 c.c. of carbon dioxide gas. By the aid of several lantern-slides containing diagrams, figures, and curves, the conclusion was derived that the phenomenon comes into line with those of other sorption surfaces, and is practically reversible.

Professor A. W. Crossley followed with a paper by himself and Miss Nora Renouf, Ph.C., in which he first revised a few of the statements in a paper communicated about two years ago on the

BROM-O-XYLENOLS

produced by the action of phosphorus pentabromide on dimethyldihydroresorcinol. Attempts to reproduce the experiment showed that it is subject to great variation under slightly different conditions. As the brom-xyleneols are not the primary product, one of the intermediate substances, dibromodimethylcyclohexenone, was prepared. This, treated with potassium hydrate in dilute alcoholic solution, gave 5 brom-o-3-xyleneol (m.p. 84°) only, while with heat both this and 6 brom-o-4-xyleneol (m.p. 103°) were formed, as well as a small quantity of 4:5 dibromo-o-3-xyleneol (m.p. 97°) by further secondary bromination. The constitution of these had been established by synthesis, but in relating the complex wanderings which the radicles must be supposed to undergo during the transformations, Professor Crossley remarked that the Chemical Society could not be expected to accept these as rational. In conclusion a warning note was sounded regarding placing implicit reliance on the mixed melting-point method as an infallible means of identifying organic compounds.

Professor H. R. Procter propounded some remarkable curves in discussing the equilibrium of

DILUTE HYDROCHLORIC ACID AND GELATIN.

this being explained on the ionisation hypothesis. It was stated that the anion appears to do all the work. A curious curve was fitted by assuming it was diacid of two different hydrolytic constants, one larger than the other; and from this, by a method of approximations, a result for the molecular weight of gelatin as 839 was obtained.

The communication by Professor G. T. Morgan and Mr. H. W. Moss concerned Werner's co-ordination theory from the points of view of the

METALLIC DERIVATIVES OF ACETYL ACETONE

and acetyl mesityloxide. Professor Morgan argued that too much attention is paid to the central atom without reference to the co-ordinating group, and said that in the struggle for existence among chemical units the most symmetrical must survive. The metallic derivatives of acetyl acetone shows this gradation. Those of the monovalent metals (lithium and thallium) are unstable, bivalent derivatives (zinc and germanium) with tetrahedral or plane symmetry being distillable but behaving as highly unsaturated compounds. On passing to the octahedral type of the trivalent metals, these are much more established, but some combine with ammonia, while the most stable (cubic) type is that of the quadrivalent scandium.

The Chairman pointed out that the volatile scandium compound should provide a means of purifying that metal. Professor Morgan said it should provide a good means for obtaining the molecular weight of scandium.

Mr. W. R. Bousfield, K.C., covered the board with equation after equation in showing that by a simple correction for molecules of water combined with solute (i.e., taking volume of free water instead of total water) it is possible to satisfy the gas equation. The author described his research (which was on sugar solutions) as an endeavour to pass from the region of ideal solutions to practical solutions.

INDIA AND THE EAST.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondents.)

PERSONAL.—Mr. Ernest Boulton has resigned the management of the pharmacies of Messrs. Fitch & Co., Mussoorie and Dehra Dun, to take up the representation for India and Burma of Messrs. G. Curling, Wyman & Co., wholesale druggists, 56 and 57 Bunhill Row, London, E.C.—Sergeant Dowty, pharmacist, of Penang, has a fine record as a Volunteer, he having won no fewer than five prizes in recent competitions, which included the prize for being the best soldier of the year, this being a cup and gold medal presented by the Penang Volunteer Corps. His other trophies included the Kedah Challenge Plate, Pritchard's Prize and Planters' Challenge Cup, Grouping Prize (100 yards), Hibbert Challenge Cup, and the Renfrew Shield.

MORPHINE AND COCAINE IN SIAM.—The Board of Trade are in receipt of a translation of the Morphine and Cocaine Act of 1913, which came into force on October 1, and is published in the "Board of Trade Journal," December 10. The Act forbids any person who is not a licensed dealer in morphine and cocaine to import these drugs into Siam or to be in possession of more than 1 gram of either. Except on special permission a licensed dealer is not allowed to import or purchase in any one year more than a total of 180 grams of morphine and 130 grams of cocaine, or the equivalent thereof in solutions, pills, or other preparations. The drugs may only be imported into Siam through Bangkok and Phuket. The term "morphine" includes morphia and all salts and any solution thereof, and the term "cocaine" includes cocaine and all salts of cocaine and any solution thereof. The Act applies to morphine and cocaine in a pure state and to any solutions, pills, or other preparations containing morphine or cocaine, except the proprietary articles enumerated in Schedule C of the Act, and any other such preparations as may be added to that schedule.

POISONING FATALITIES.

SEVEN deaths consequent upon taking poison, of which three were accidental, have been reported since our last issue up to Tuesday night.

Ammonia.—John Garrad (28), grocery manager, Shipley, poisoned himself with ammonia.

Carbolic Acid.—At Killyman, co. Donegal, John Peoples killed himself with carbolic acid.—At Drumquin, co. Tyrone, Mary Jane Hynes, married, drank the same disinfectant in mistake for rum.

Disinfectant.—At a Seacombe inquest on Isabella Walker (52) evidence was given that deceased said she had taken a drink from a Jeyes' fluid bottle. A medical witness deposed that death was due to severe shock, the result of poison, and contributed to by excessive drinking. Death by misadventure was the jury's verdict.

Spirit of Salt was the suicidal agent used by John Clarke (67), cab-driver, Walworth.

Veronal.—William Williams, costumier, Islington, died from an accidental overdose of this hypnotic.

Weed-killer.—Mabel Harvey, of Dawlish, who ended her life by taking arsenical weed-killer was found at the inquest to be "not accountable for her action."

PERSONALITIES.

Notes for this section sent to the Editor should be authenticated and must not be in the nature of advertisements.

SIR EDWARD EVANS is now convalescent from his recent breakdown, and left his residence, Spital Old Hall, Cheshire, on Monday for Hyères.

W. BRO. G. B. WRIGHT, chemist and druggist, Hebden Bridge, was installed W.M. of the Prince Frederick Lodge, No. 307, on December 15.

PROFESSOR A. W. CROSSLEY, F.R.S., of the School of Pharmacy, has been appointed External Examiner in Chemistry for the University of Leeds.

MR. F. J. GIBSON, chemist and druggist, Darlington Street, Wolverhampton, has just been added to the Commission of the Peace for the borough. Mr. Gibson is a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, and has taken a prominent part in local affairs.

MR. A. N. D. E. SPAFFORD, chemist and druggist, who has resigned the managership of the Dover branch of Boots, Ltd., to go into business on his own account at Earls Colne, has been presented by the staff with a dressing-case. He is succeeded by Mr. Morris.

MR. ROBERT DRANE, chemist, Cardiff, has completed fifty years' service as a member of the Cardiff Libraries Committee. Mr. Drane is well known as a collector of old china, and his knowledge has been of great value to the museum authorities. Mr. Drane, although now over eighty years of age, still takes an active part in his business at 16 Queen Street, Cardiff.

DR. G. SENTER, Ph.C., has been appointed head of the Chemistry Department at the Birkbeck College, Bream's Buildings, London, E.C., in succession to Dr. Alexander McKenzie. Dr. Senter was a Bell scholar in 1895 and Pereira medallist in 1896. Dr. Senter's qualifications include the doctorate in Science of London University and the doctorate of Philosophy of Leipzig. He has been Reader in Chemistry in the University of London, Lecturer in Chemistry at St. Mary's Medical School, and Lecturer in Physical Chemistry at the Sir John Cass Technical Institute.

MR. C. H. HAMPSHIRE, Ph.C., B.Sc., A.I.C., has been appointed Pharmacist to the University College Hospital, London, in succession to Mr. R. R. Bennett, B.Sc., F.I.C. Mr. Hampshire has been for sometime past Senior Demonstrator and Assistant Lecturer at the School of Pharmacy. He was Bell scholar in 1905, and while at the School of Pharmacy he was awarded several bronze and silver medals, including the Martindale medal for pharmacy. His contributions at the last two British Pharmaceutical Conferences on the strength of formalin tablets and on commercial hypophosphites were of practical value and elicited general commendation.

MR. HERMANN WOOLLEY, who has been elected Treasurer of the Manchester University, is, says the "University Magazine," a member of the well-known firm of manufacturing chemists, Messrs. James Woolley & Son, and is perhaps more widely known as an explorer and climber in the Caucasus and the Canadian Rocky Mountains and as an ex-President of the Alpine Club. In the course of a lengthy appreciation the "Magazine" says:

"Mr. Woolley entered the Owens College as a student under Professor Roscoe in 1862. For four years he worked in the old chemical laboratory in Quay Street, and had the reputation of a quiet, hard-working student. Not even our chief porter, Mr. Hoyle—the storehouse of so many reminiscences of the youthful escapades of distinguished chemists who studied under Professor Roscoe—can recall any outburst that brought Mr. Woolley under the censure of the powers that were. Mr. Woolley must have been either very steady or very discreet. No wonder he has succeeded as a mountaineer! Fifty years ago College games were not organised as they are now, or Mr. Woolley would undoubtedly have won his colours at Rugby football, of which he was a most proficient player. Like many other hard-working business and professional men of good physique and steady nerves, Mr. Woolley took up climbing as a holiday recreation, and soon became an expert. To his mastery of ice and rock-work Mr. Woolley added

another accomplishment—that of the skilful and artistic photographer of snow and mountain scenery. His friends have cherished many a Christmas card picturing some rocky peak—from Ushba in the East to Mount Deltaform in the Far West—or some Swiss valley lying under its covering of winter snow."

A record of Mr. Woolley's climbing achievements is given: these include pioneering on the Canadian Rockies, one of which is Peak Woolley, and another Mount Forbes (12,250 feet), which he and Professor Collie were the first to climb.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

Notes for this section sent to the Editor should be authenticated and must not be in the nature of advertisements.

MR. CHARLES HORNE, chemist and druggist, has taken over the business lately carried on by Mr. Colin Aldrich at 32 High Street, Brightlingsea, Essex.

MR. W. A. SINCLAIR, chemist and druggist, who recently sold his business at 7 King's Parade, Church End, Finchley, London, N., to Mr. Garnett Pickles, pharmacist, has decided to retire from pharmacy. Mr. Sinclair had been in business on his own account for twenty-five years.

MR. FRANK MAYS, chemist and druggist, Reading, has opened a pharmacy at Imperial Market, 26 Barking Road, East Ham, London, E. Mr. Mays in his circular gives first prominence to the fact that he is a "Panel Chemist and People's Pharmacist" who provides a comfortable waiting-room for Insurance patients.

THE STANFORTH PHARMACY, LTD., 407 Staniforth Road, Sheffield, have acquired the Broomhall Pharmacy of Messrs. B. Waterhouse, Ltd., 90 Broomhall Street, Sheffield, which will be under the supervision of Mr. Stewart M. Beattie, pharmacist, formerly of Edinburgh. Mr. G. B. Baker, chemist and druggist, late of South Street, Sheffield, will attend to the Staniforth Road business.

BIRTH.

MITCHELL.—At 8 Fountainhall Road, Edinburgh, on December 21, the wife of James Blackwood Mitchell, pharmacist, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

Silver Wedding.

(GILMOUR—WATSON.—On December 27, 1888, at 160 High Street, Kirkcaldy, by the Rev. J. E. Marwick, Bethelfield U.P. Church, Kirkcaldy, assisted by the Rev. R. Alexander, Queen Anne Street U.P. Church, Dunfermline, David Gilmour, chemist, Dunfermline, to Lily Gibson, eldest daughter of the late William Watson, ironmonger, Kirkcaldy.

DEATH.

TWISS.—At Hunstanton, Norfolk, recently, Mr. William Twiss, chemist and druggist, aged eighty-five. Mr. Twiss, who passed the Modified examination in 1882, was manager for Messrs. Allen & Neale, chemists, King's Lynn, for forty-three years.

WILLS PROVEN.

DR. EDWIN WILLIAM ALABONE, M.D., of Lynton House, Highbury Quadrant, London, N., left estate of which 25,041*l.* is net personality.

MR. EDWARD GEO. COLES, Pebblecombe, Headley, Surrey, and a director of Messrs. William Warne & Co., Ltd., rubber-goods manufacturers, 29 Gresham Street, London, E.C., who died on October 8, left estate of the gross value of 173,341*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*, of which 159,193*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* is net personality.

TRADE NOTES.

MESSRS. HARKER, STAGG & MORGAN, LTD., Emmott Street, Mile End, London, E., will be closed from December 24 until Monday morning, December 29; also on December 30 and 31 for stocktaking, when only urgent post orders will be executed.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING-POWDERS.—The proprietors of this well-known proprietary medicine announce in an advertisement in this issue that the protected prices which have been fixed will come into force on January 1. A further concession is to be made shortly by increasing the number of powders in each packet.

CHRISTMAS "LIGHTERS."—Messrs. Boulton Macro, Ltd., Crayford Mills, Stratford, London, E., are sending their chemist friends neat nickelled metal automatic lighters, which, like the firm, are "always at your service." Readers who have not received one should send their business postcard for this useful novelty.

SERUMS AND VACCINES.—The supply of serums and vaccines to insured persons has now been sanctioned by the London Insurance Committee. Messrs. John Bell & Croyden, Ltd., 50 Wigmore Street, London, W., inform us that they are always ready to supply these to pharmacists from stock or to fill emergency orders at any time.

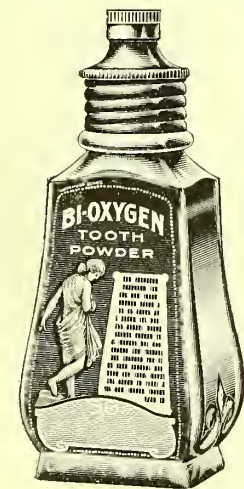
P.A.T.A. PRICES.—The additions to the Protected List during December are: Clynol Berries; Ems Water (small); London and Berlin Trading Co.'s preparations; Parke, Davis & Co.'s additional preparations; Maurice Smith's additional preparations; Sanadones and Sanalak; Saxodan; Steedman's Powders; and Woodward's Gripe Water. The removals from the list are: Semely and Dermene.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT LISTS.—Messrs. William Ransom & Son, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Hitchin, issue two price-lists, one for the wholesale trade only and the other for the wholesale export trade. Messrs. Ransom, being actual growers of medicinal and essential oil plants, are in an excellent position to supply a large part of the galenicals of the British Pharmacopœia. This, combined with the experience of nearly seventy years in the manufacture of galenicals, enables them to offer their products on advantageous terms. The lists are obtainable on application by wholesalers and exporters.

BI-OXYGEN TOOTH-POWDER is the latest addition to the list of "Counter Adjuncts" brought out by Messrs.

Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., 60 Bartholomew Close, London, E.C., and Liverpool. It will be seen from the illustration that the style of the bottle is unusual, but the shape is one which makes it easy to handle. The nickel-plated top makes the package attractive; the powder is released by means of a slot. The powder is white, is flavoured with wintergreen, and has a pleasant taste. It costs 7s. 6d. per dozen.

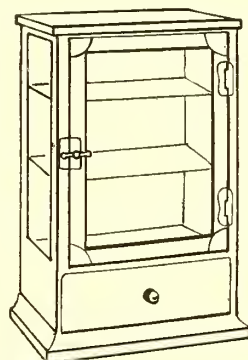
VAPOROLE TINCTURE OF IODINE.—Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C., have introduced tincture of iodine in vaporole form for wound dressing. The value of tincture of iodine as a first-aid dressing has now been amply established, and in the form of vaporole the advantage



of fresh tincture so much insisted on by medical authorities is obtained. By breaking the point of the container the contents are allowed to saturate a swab of absorbent material, which is then applied directly to the wound. "Vaporole" tincture of iodine is put up in containers of 20 minims packed in boxes of six, and in containers of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., packed singly, each being enclosed in a wooden protecting tube.

"OVOLEO."—We have on a former occasion called attention to the original and effective manner in which The Ovoleo Drug Co., Bow, London, E., are placing the merits of their preparation "Ovoleo" before the public. Again they submit to our readers in an announcement in this issue a development of their scheme which will place in the pockets of purchasers sums varying from 2s. 6d. to 50%. For particulars of this we refer readers to the announcement. The chief purpose of this note is to remark upon the preparation "Ovoleo." This is an egg emulsion of cod-liver oil containing fully 50 per cent. of the latter. Galenically it is a perfect combination of the ingredients, in which the therapeutic properties of the oil are supplemented by the nutrient value of the emulsant. It is characteristic of the preparation that it is pleasant to take, and we have noticed that it keeps well, no trace of rancidity or decomposition developing. From the retail chemist's point of view "Ovoleo" is a preparation which as a pharmacist he should have no hesitation in handling, and as a trader he is ensured of a good profit upon it. A postcard directed to The Ovoleo Co., Bow, will bring full particulars as to what the company are doing to help their agents.

STERILISER FOR OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS.—The Nitsche & Gunther Optical Co., Ltd., 66 Hatton Garden, London, E.C., are supplying a special form of steriliser for trial frames, pliers, and other instruments, a sketch of which we give here. Dentists are accustomed to store their instruments in a sterilising cabinet, and now this laudable practice has extended to opticians. The dimensions of the steriliser are 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, and 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep. It is constructed of white stoved enamelled metal, with $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. plate-glass sides and door, and has nickel-plated fittings. The inside is fitted with three lift-out perforated, non-corrosive "Witt" metal shelves—"Witt" metal being a special alloy particularly adapted for this purpose. At the bottom is a drawer with a glass container for the antiseptic. The most suitable antiseptic to employ is formalin, a few drops placed on cotton wool being sufficient to render antiseptic the air in the cabinet. This does not discolour the instruments. The steriliser is a useful addition to the sight-testing room, and will help to inspire confidence as to the great care taken in sight-testing.



An Analyst's Mistake.

ONE of the members of the Chemists' Defence Association had a very unpleasant experience on a recent occasion, says "The Anticutting Record." He received a letter from his Public Health Committee intimating that he had sold to a Food and Drugs Inspector some ipecacuanha-wine practically devoid of alkaloids. As he had bought it from a good house he was astounded, and, acting on the invitation of the C.D.A., he submitted to the Association for analysis a sample of the article denounced. After going very fully into the question and carefully analysing the sample, the Association's analyst was able to state that the wine was of practically full strength in alkaloids. By invitation, the chemist in due course appeared before the P.H. Committee and stated his case, being, we understand, subsequently complimented by certain members thereof on the effectual way in which he had been able to do this. The committee informed him they would go further into the matter and let him know their decision later. We are told that they have since discovered that their analyst had made the error of estimating for the fluid extract instead of the wine. The principal moral of the incident is that when a chemist receives a summons or a complaint similar to the above, he should always have the public analyst's figures checked by an independent analyst.

OUR AMERICAN LETTER.

(Special Correspondence to the "C. & D.")

Sunday Trading.—The "New York Herald" states that the police are investigating complaints that despite the Sunday-closing law drug-stores in New York are selling goods which cannot be classed as necessities. According to some complainants, there are drug-stores which are practically department stores, and sell every kind of merchandise on Sunday. The photographic department is especially cited as an instance where the druggist takes advantage of Sunday opening for the sale of drugs. In consequence of the publicity directed to the six-days' trading movement a subsequent issue of the "New York Herald" reports that it is now difficult to get druggists to sell goods other than drugs. It appears, however, that umbrellas are regarded as a necessity if it is raining on Sunday.

A.P.A.—At the November meeting of the City of Washington Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association, Dr. H. A. Seil, of New York, made some observations on asafetida and balsam of Peru, showing that the present tests for purity are inadequate to cope with the cunning of dishonest shippers, and that the official definition, which requires that each of these substances should be derived from definite sources, is the only satisfactory basis upon which spurious and adulterated products can be denied entry in the United States. Mr. A. B. Adams, chemist for the Inland Revenue Department, followed, and, referring to extract of opium, expressed gratification that reputable manufacturers of drugs and chemical products have discontinued the manufacture of it, as this form of opium is most frequently employed by smokers. Mr. S. L. Hilton read a paper on Federal control of habit-forming drugs. Speaking of the "Harrison Bill" and the recent decision of the Treasury Department, having as its object the regulation of cocaine, coca, their derivatives and preparations, from the time they enter the United States until they reach the ultimate consumer, Mr. Stewart, a local attorney, stated that he did not believe that the order could be enforced under existing statute; and Dr. Lyman F. Kebler (the Chairman) traced the origin of the order.

TRADE-MARKS.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications must be stated on Form T.M. No. 7 (obtainable at Money Order Offices for £1) and lodged with Mr. W. Temple Francis, Comptroller-General, Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned.

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are desired, for a list of which, with particulars as to registration, see "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary," p. 444.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," December 10, 1913.)

"FABAYCOL"; for chemicals (1 and 3). By The Bayer Co., Ltd., 20 Booth Street, Manchester. 355,568/9.

"AMBRINE"; for veterinary preparations (2). By Pharmaceutische und Chemische Spezialgesellschaft m.b.H., Kaiserallee 181, Berlin. 355,899.

"PYORRHOCIDE"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By The Dentinol and Pyorrhocide Co., 1 Union Square, New York, U.S.A. 352,828.

"SEMPROIDS"; for all goods (3). By W. Brasse, 13-14 Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 353,941.

"SALVICK"; for all goods (3). By J. Maddison, 20 Cooling Street, Canwick Road, Lincoln. 355,115.

Device of words "CURICONES FOR ALL RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS"; for a medicine (3). By S. Matthews & Co., Ltd., 19-21 Farringdon Street, London, E.C. 355,150.

"AVIXO"; for poultry-food (42). By Spratt's Patent, Ltd., 24 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. 354,957.

"DÉBUTANTE"; for perfumery (48). By Pirkis, Lynn & Co., 6 Dyer's Buildings, Holborn, London, E.C. 354,611.

"TONEO"; for all toilet preparations (48). By A. J. Murphy, 3 Queen Square, Leeds. 355,420.

"EXTASE"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By The Erasmic Co., Ltd., Warrington. 356,214.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," December 17, 1913.)

"TRIPEP"; for an indigestion medicine (3). By The Standard Tablet and Pill Co., Ltd., Hove. 353,045.

Device of portrait and word "ATIS-ZA"; for a medicine (3). By Ellen Bissett, 55 High Street, Dudley. 355,400.

Device of word "SOLEMBRA"; for all goods (3). By F. A. Collier, 26 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C. 355,611.

"LAXAMEL"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C. 355,661.

"ABSOL"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By W. R. Wales, 37 Cromer Road, Tooting, London, S.W. 356,063.

"ATALANTA," "PERFEX," "ZENITH," for goods (11); "ECLIPSE" and "MIGNIARD," for indiarubber goods (40). By J. G. Ingram & Son, Felstead Street, Hackney Wick, London, N.E. 356,085/087/088, 355,860, 356,406.

"SUNLOX"; for photographic paper (39). By Baryta, Ltd., 6 Moorgate Street, London, E.C. 353,459.

"SATISTA"; for photographic papers (39). By The Platinotype Co., 22 Bloomsbury Street, London, W.C. 355,923.

Device with word "LAVASOL"; for soap, etc. (47 and 48). By Sapon, Ltd., 24 King William Street, London, E.C. 354,666/7.

Circular devices with words "ORIENTAL TOOTH POWDER" ("Oriental" disclaimed); for tooth-powder (48). By Jewsbury & Brown, Ardwick Green North, Manchester. 354,230.

"VINOLIN"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Vinolia Co., Ltd., 37-38 Upper Thames Street, London, E.C. 355,226.

"SPOON," with picture of same; for goods (48). By Hazlehurst & Sons, Ltd., 17 Highfield Street, Liverpool. 355,401.

"FEATHER"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By J. Crosfield & Sons, Ltd., Warrington. 356,132.

"TEKKO"; for a non-medicated toilet-cream (43). By Jay Van Tuyl Daniels, 32 Theobald's Road, London, W.C. 356,558.

REVIEWS.

Quantitative Analysis in Practice. By JOHN WADDELL, Ph.D., D.Sc., etc. 9 in. by 6 in. Pp. viii+162. 4s. 6d. net. (London: J. & A. Churchill, 1913.)

EVEN a cursory examination of this book reveals the author as an analyst well versed in those little practical details of quantitative work which continuous experience in the laboratory makes part of one's everyday procedure, but which can only be impressed upon the beginner by slow and laborious teaching, if at all. We think Professor Waddell has done well in bringing these details before students of quantitative analysis from the very outset and in describing them so minutely as he has done, since any teacher who uses the book can, in cases of non-compliance with the directions, point to the instructions carefully prescribed for the purpose of enabling beginners to avoid almost any of the numerous pitfalls with which their early paths are beset. The choice of illustrative exercises, so far as these go, is good, and the methods described are trustworthy and accurate, but the book is only an introductory one and its scope is somewhat strictly limited. In one respect the author has made a useful departure, inasmuch as he has indicated a fair average time within which a student should be able to complete each of the determinations described. Moreover, one of his chief watchwords throughout is speed, and devices for time saving and suggestions for utilising odd waiting periods recur frequently. Stress is laid upon the desirability of filtering liquids hot rather than cold, as well as of using hot water for washing precipitates, in view of the increased speed thereby secured; but it may be pointed out that this expedient is often inadmissible. We note, as a curious point in a book in which speed is so strongly insisted upon and as a remarkable departure from the precepts of the author's own early training, the omission of any reference to the employment of the filter-pump as an aid to filtration—valuable in most cases in such careful hands as he himself seeks to train, and in some cases almost indispensable. The soundness of the author's message to students is distinctly ahead of the elegance of the language in which it is conveyed. Many sentences are not so carefully put together as they ought to be, and in places we have been in doubt as to what some of the descriptions, instructions, and precautions really meant. The reading of the proofs, too, has been performed rather perfunctorily, as a number of very obvious misprints testify.

TRADE REPORT.

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling and the like. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities. Retail buyers cannot, therefore, for these and other reasons, expect to purchase at the prices quoted here.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., December 23.

BUSINESS has been considerably curtailed this week in view of the approaching holidays and the end of the year, and next week there will be practically nothing to report. No price-movements of importance have occurred. Opium continues strong in primary markets, but business in the drug-market is now suspended for the remainder of the year. Menthol and Japanese mint oil have fluctuated somewhat. Quinine is on the whole firmer than last week, but in view of the end of the year an occasional cheap seller may be found. Chamomiles remain cheap; cod-liver oil continues lifeless; ergot and insect-flowers are quiet. Higher prices are asked for Florentine orris, and mandrake-root is difficult to obtain. Among chemicals, acetone is steady at the recent decline, copper sulphate is rather dearer, and ammonia sulphate unaltered. In dry-salteries, shellac is firmer, Japan wax higher, turpentine steady, and the advance in Epsom salts is confirmed.

London Markets.

ACETONE is steady at the recent decline, offering at from 59s. to 60s. per cwt. on spot.

ALOES.—The exports from the Union of South Africa during October amounted to 110,148 lb. (1,2667.), against 115,771 lb. (1,2647.) in October 1912. The ten months' exports amount to 573,490 lb. (6,6057.), against 686,389 lb. (7,1887.) in 1912.

AMMONIA SULPHATE remains unaltered, grey 25 per cent. London offering for prompt delivery at from 12l. to 12l. 2s. 6d., Hull prompt 12l. 16s. 3d., Leith prompt 12l. 18s. 9d. to 13l., and Liverpool prompt 12l. 17s. 6d.

ANISE OIL (STAR).—The spot price of "Red Ship" brand is from 6s. 4d. to 6s. 4½d. per lb., and to arrive probably 5s. 5d. c.i.f. would buy.

BALSAM TOLU has fluctuated, prices quoted to arrive being irregular, from 2s. 3½d. to 2s. 9½d. c.i.f. being asked; on the spot from 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. is asked, according to sample.

BENZOLS are unchanged at from 11½d. to 1s. for 50 per cent. prompt, and 1s. 1d. to 1s. 1½d. for 90 per cent. prompt London.

BERGAMOT OIL is quoted at from 21s. 6d. to 23s. per lb. c.i.f., according to shipper.

BUCHU.—The exports from the Union of South Africa during October amounted to 5,630 lb. (1,2417.), as compared with 10,040 lb. (1,4507.) in October 1912. The ten months' exports are 139,514 lb. (28,2667.), against 212,196 lb. (36,3817.) in October 1912.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—The sales include 50 cases Japanese slabs at 1s. 4½d. per lb. c.i.f. for April-May shipment.

CAMPHOR OIL.—White essential is still scarce; probably 57s. 6d. would buy a limited quantity.

CARBOLIC ACID is steady, with 39° to 40° C. crystals offering at 3½d. and 35° C. at 3½d. Crude 60's is quoted at from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 1½d. per gal., East and West Coast.

CASSIA OIL is offered at rather easier rates to arrive—viz., from 2s. 6½d. to 2s. 10½d. per lb., according to c.a. content.

CELERY-SEED on the spot is offered at about 70s. per cwt.

CHAMOMILES are still offering at very low rates, and

dealers believe they are worth stocking at present values, which are from about 42s. 6d. for fair slightly brown seconds up to 57s. 6d. and 60s. for fair white; 31 bales have arrived.

CINCHONA.—The exports from Java to Europe during the first half of December 1913 amounted to 829,000 Amst. lb., against 817,000 Amst. lb. in 1912 and 607,500 Amst. lb. in 1911.

CLOVES.—Quiet, with fair quality Zanzibar of new import offering at 5¼d. and odd crop at 6½d. to 6¾d. on the spot. To arrive October-December shipment has been sold at 5½d. to 5¾d. and November-January at 5½d. to 5¾d., and sellers of January-March quote 5¾d. c.i.f. d.w. For delivery the sales include March-May at 5¾d. and sellers.

COD-LIVER OIL remains lifeless, with agents offering at from 85s. to 86s. per barrel c.i.f. terms for finest non-congealing oil.

COPPER SULPHATE is 5s. to 10s. per ton dearer, the usual Liverpool brands offering at from 22l. to 22l. 5s. per ton.

EPSOM SALTS.—The basis price of English and Scottish makers in 2-cwt. bags is now 100s. per cwt. net for dried druggists' quality needle crystals, ex wharf London, to the home trade, with the usual extras for casks and kegs.

ERGOT.—Quiet, with Russian offering at from 2s. to 2s. 2d. per lb. c.i.f.; at the moment no interest is shown.

GAMBIER.—Dull, with sellers of good block at 17s. c.i.f. for January-February shipment; in Liverpool, block is quoted at 20s. to 20s. 6d., and forward 17s. 9d. to 18s. per cwt., quay terms.

INSECT-FLOWERS are quiet, with best closed Dalmatian flowers offering at 115s. per cwt. c.i.f.

LEMON OIL is barely mentioned this week, and last week's prices on spot hold good. To arrive, business has been done in new crop at down to 9s. 3d. c.i.f. London, but repeat orders were subsequently refused. The range of quotations is between 9s. 6d. and 9s. 10d. per lb. c.i.f., but for tip-top oil it is claimed 11s. 6d. has been paid in one instance.

MENTHOL.—Quiet, with sellers of Kobayashi and (or) Suzuki at 8s. 9d. c.i.f. for January-March steamer; in combination with oil 12s. 3d. c.i.f. has been paid for January-March or March-April, and 12s. 6d. c.i.f. is asked at the close. The spot price is unchanged at 10s. for 5-case lots, 10s. 3d. to 10s. 6d. for single cases, and 10s. 9d. to 11s. for broken lots. The *Mantua* has brought 35 cases *via* Marseilles, also 75 cases Japan mint oil.

MYRRH.—The *Malla* has brought 11 bags and 27 cases from Aden.

OILS (FIXED).—*Linseed* is firmer, spot in pipes offering at 25s. and barrels at 25s. 4½d. *Cottonseed* is steady, *Cochin* offering at 58s. and *Ceylon* at 48s. on spot. *Rape* is quiet at 29s. 6d. for ordinary brown crude and at 31s. 9d. for English refined in casks. *Lagos Palm* oil on spot is quoted 36s., and in Liverpool at 32s. 9d. to 33s. *China Wood* oil on the spot is offered at 30s. 3d., and for January-February 28s. 6d. c.i.f. is quoted. *Petroleum* is quoted on spot at 8½d. for Russian, 8½d. for ordinary refined American, and 9½d. for water-white.

OPIMUM.—The opium market remains strong, judging by the prices quoted from Turkey, from whence 14s. c.i.f. is quoted for 11 per cent. and 14s. 8d. for 11½ per cent., but, as is usual at this festive season, no actual business is in progress, and the market is practically closed for the remainder of the year.

A Smyrna correspondent writes on December 12, reporting a total absence of business this week, owing to sellers firmly maintaining the high prices of ten or fifteen days ago. Two large buyers came forward, offering 15s. 9d. for extra Karahissar 11 per cent. and 14s. 3d. for selected extra uniform druggists' 11½ to 11¾ per cent., but, as mentioned above, holders maintain the 14s. 6d. and 15s. bases. From all the growing districts the news is that the autumn sowings have failed, and that the country depends now on what will be sown next spring. Under these conditions, therefore, we cannot offer any hope of lower prices, but, on the contrary,

very high rates will be established as soon as consumers respond to primary market conditions. The arrivals are 4,037 cases, against 2,076 at same date last year.

ORANGE OIL.—A Sicilian advice is as follows: "It is stated that the production is less than last year, and with old stocks held by large speculators tendency is upwards." In London agents quote from 10s. 11d. to 12s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f.

ORANGE-PEEL.—No genuine machine-cut Tripoli peel is to be had, the demand being filled by English hand-cut at present.

ORRIS.—Florentine in one instance has advanced 3s. 6d. per cwt., fair sorts of new crop being held at 73s. and small white at 71s. c.i.f. Good bold sorts are very scarce.

PEPPER.—Quiet with spot sellers of fair Singapore at 5½d. per lb; to arrive there are sellers of January-March at 4½d. c.i.f., Lampong at 4½d. c.i.f., and Tillicherry at 47s. 9d. per cwt. White pepper is also quiet, with fair Singapore offering at 8½d. and fair Muntok at 8½d. Sellers of January-March quote 8½d. c.i.f.

PEPPERMINT OIL.—Japanese is steady, with sales of Kobayashi and (or) Suzuki at 3s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f. for January-March shipment, but at the close 3s. 11d. c.i.f. is quoted for this position. The spot price is from 4s. 3d. to 4s. 6d.

In reference to the above quotations for Japanese mint oil, it is understood that the brands Kobayashi and (or) Suzuki is at sellers' option, but that if Kobayashi alone is specified by the buyer a premium of about 1½d. per lb. must be added to the prices quoted.

PIMENTO is dull, with sellers of distant delivery at from 17s. 3d. to 17s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f.

PODOPHYLLUM-ROOT.—In response to cable inquiries, one prominent New York source is unable to furnish quotations; on the spot about 50s. is wanted.

QUICKSILVER is steady at 7l. 10s. from first hands and 7l. 2s. from seconds.

QUILLAIA.—H.M. Consul-General at Valparaiso reports that, according to information supplied by local merchants, a shortage in the supply of quillaia bark is now being experienced, owing to the fact that for some years past the tree has been extensively cut down and has not been replanted; consequently, the greater distance of existing trees from the railway does not, in many cases, permit of the exploitation of the bark being carried on at a profit. The bark is removed at a convenient season of the year and dried in the sun before being pressed into bales for the market. The total yearly crop is at all times a comparatively small one. Owing to this year's crop having been unusually small the price has been kept up, and, at the time of writing (October 15), had reached the record sum of 26 pesos per quintal (about 2½d. per lb.) on spot at Valparaiso, whereas in normal years it ranges about 19 pesos or 20 pesos per quintal (1½d. to 2d. per lb.). The new crop is expected to come on the market during the present month (December).

QUININE remains firm, the sales including 20,000 oz. old German sulphate on reweights at 11½d. per oz. from second-hands, at which there are further sellers.

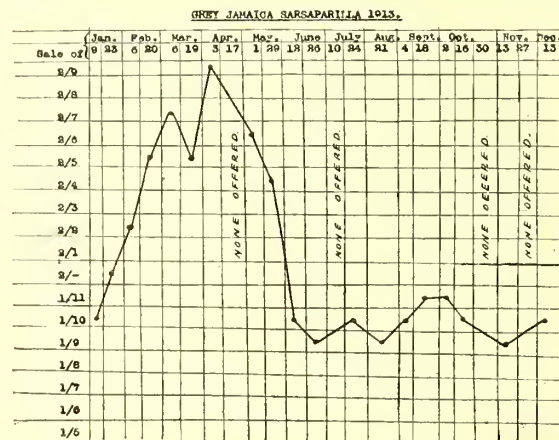
SANTONIN.—The syndicated quotation for one-cwt. lots is 100s. per lb. net, but as intimated last week the price is to be advanced by 2s. 3d. from January 1; second-hands offer small lots at about 100s. to 102s. 6d. per lb.

SHELLAC is firmer, with rather more doing on spot, fair TN Orange selling on a basis of 85s. to 86s., and free AC Garnet at 86s.; to arrive, January-February shipment of TN is quoted 86s. and AC Garnet at 86s. c.i.f. Futures are also firmer, the sales including March delivery at 87s. to 88s. 6d. to 88s., and May at 89s. to 90s. 6d.

SODA NITRATE steady, but quiet at 10s. 9d. for ordinary and 11s. 3d. for refined on spot. Liverpool quotes 10s. 6d. to 10s. 9d. respectively.

SQUILL.—The following are current rates on spot: Good white 28s., fair white 22s., and ordinary brown 17s. 6d. per cwt.; about 60 packages have arrived.

SARSAPARILLA.—New York reports that Mexican is very scarce owing to the troubles in that country; 24 cents is quoted there, and in London the value is about 10½d. to 11d.



The above diagram, prepared by Messrs. D. K. Gray & Co., shows at a glance the wide divergence in prices paid for grey Jamaica sarsaparilla at the London drug-auctions during the current year.

SULPHUR.—Refined quiet, with flowers and roll offering at 5l. 15s. and 5l. 17s. 6d. per ton respectively on c. and f. terms.

TURPENTINE steady, American closing at 32s. per cwt. on spot for American, and 32s. 7½d. for January-April.

WAX, BEES'.—The sales in Liverpool include 22 blocks Sierra Leone at 8l. 1s. 3d. per cwt.

WAX, JAPANESE.—Sales of December-January shipment have been made to arrive at 50s. 9d. per cwt. c.i.f., being steady; on the spot 55s. is asked for good squares.

Continental Drug and Chemical Markets.

ACETONE has in a short time declined by about 20 per cent. This fall is due to the fact that lately several other firms have commenced production, which has led to a war in prices. The present rates are already very low, but in view of the large quantities offered the makers will probably not be unwilling to make still further price concessions.

GLYCERIN.—A Marseilles report intimates that business is almost nil. Spot is offered at the Paris quotations of fr.167.50 for saponification, and fr.140 for 80 per cent. During the past few days there is again more demand for next year, but without any business, and under fr.170 to fr.172.50 it is not possible to approach sellers.

IPÉACUANHA.—In consequence of the easier prices, more business has been done both in Rio and Cartagena. For Rio m.17.75 has been paid, and for Cartagena m.16 to m.16.25.

QUILLAIA.—Quotations from outside are again higher, and an increase is also noticeable in the Hamburg market. Whole is kept at m.67.50 per 100 kilos. spot. To arrive could probably be bought with a firm order in hand at m.65.

TONKA BEANS.—Prime Angostura are still m.16.50 per kilo. Pará have now also come into the market in larger quantities and undergone a decline, the price asked for prime being m.7, and for ordinary about m.4.75 per kilo is quoted.

WAX (JAPAN) has become still firmer, at about m.115 per 100 kilos., a price which has not been reached for many months. In Japan there is no inclination to depart from the existing high prices.

PERFUMES AND TOILET-SOAPS IN ITALY.—The September issue of the Bulletin of the British Chamber of Commerce for Italy states that, although the competition of local manufactories is keen, the importation of perfumery, toilet creams, essences, soaps, etc., into Italy tends to increase considerably. France has the largest share of the import trade in perfumery, supplying more than 50 per cent. of the total. Germany is the chief supplier of perfumed soaps, while the United Kingdom takes the second place. Offers made direct to importing firms would have little chance of success, the sending of a traveller being almost indispensable.

OUR GERMAN LETTER.

(Special Correspondence to the "C. & D.")

Deutscher Pharmazeutischer Gesellschaft.—The annual meeting of this Society was held on December 11, the President (Professor Dr. Thoms) in the chair. The annual report, read by Dr. Goldmann, mentioned that fifty new members had been added to the Society during 1913. Dr. Salzmann then reported on the International Pharmaceutical Congress held at Scheveningen in September, and which he had attended as representative of the Society. He regretted the small share that Germany had taken in the Congress, which was the more noticeable as the German Government was not officially represented. Some discussion ensued as to the utility of the International Congress.—At the ordinary meeting on December 4, Dr. Karl Dieterich (Helfenberg) read a paper on artificial and genuine Peru balsam. The Peru balsam in the trade had always been subject to many adulterations, but lately this danger had been increased, owing to the presence of cleverly produced artificial balsam which the tests of the German Pharmacopoeia cannot detect. Referring to tests for genuine Peru balsam, Dr. Dieterich said that perfectly pure balsam does not exist on the market.

Ready-made Tablets.—German apothekers do not regard approvingly the issue of tablets in special packages by manufacturers, as in dispensing a product of this kind the pharmacist is unable to charge for compounding. It is, in fact, an old-standing grievance, and a recent legal decision will not help to make the profession feel more amicably disposed towards this form of pharmaceutical advance. A patient recently presented to an apotheker a prescription calling for a tube of diuretic tablets. The pharmacist, not having these in stock, told the client that he would have to wait a few days until he received the tablets. However, if he wished to have the medicine at once, the pharmacist offered to dispense it in the form of divided powders. To this the patient agreed, and for twenty powders of $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains each he paid the tariff charge of 3s. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.; later the prescription was repeated. When in a large town, however, the patient purchased a tube of the tablets, for which he paid 1s. 4d. He thereupon demanded from the first dispenser the repayment of the difference. This was refused, the pharmacist pointing out that he had charged for the powders according to the official medicine tariff. The client took proceedings, and the lower Court threw out the case. On appeal, however, the pharmacist was condemned to pay to the plaintiff the difference.

A Substitution Case.—An action was brought against the Chemical Factory of Westend Alwin Löwenthal, Charlottenburg, by the Ichthylol Co. (Cordes, Hermann & Co.), Hamburg, to suppress certain statements with regard to the former firm's preparation called "Ichthium." The Supreme Court in Berlin ordered on September 26, 1912, that the following statements made as to ichthium should be suppressed, on penalty of a fine not exceeding 2,000m.:

(1) That ichthium is a substitute of equal value for ichthylol.

(2) That ichthium agrees in all its chemical and physical properties with ichthylol, and that it can be designated as chemically equivalent, and therefore of equal value.

(3) That their ichthylol-substitute is a product which is absolutely identical with the original product, both chemically and physically.

Against this decision the Löwenthal firm appealed, and the Supreme Court of Judicature (Kammergericht), having heard the appeal, dismissed it. In the course of their judgment the Court stated that the incorrectness of these statements had been proved. Thoms, Virchow, Aufrecht, Gilbert, and Frank (the last engaged on behalf of the accused firm) arrived at the conclusion that the total content of sulphur in the two preparations is different; further, that the content of sulphidic sulphur in the two products also differs, ichthylol exceeding that of ichthium by eleven to two. The Judges also referred to other points of dissimilarity, adding that matters relating to unfair competition cannot be determined by such minute scientific proofs; it is a question whether a statement is true or not, and this must be decided according to the practical requirements of the market. According to the present stage of human knowledge, ichthium cannot be regarded as a substitute of equal value for ichthylol. This conclusion would also be reached if one were to assume that no proof at all could be established. Even the contention that ichthium is a perfect substitute for ichthylol would be incorrect, if part 1 of the statement could not be proved, because it misled the public by inducing them to give up the purchase of the original.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

All communications must be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers, otherwise they cannot be dealt with. Queries by subscribers on dispensing, legal, and miscellaneous subjects connected with the business are replied to in these columns if they are considered to be of general interest.

Letters submitted for publication (if suitable) should be written on one side of the paper only. Their publication in "The Chemist and Druggist" does not imply Editorial agreement with the opinions expressed.

Dental Chemists.

SIR,—A few facts have to be disposed of before Mr. C. T. Allen's theories in regard to chemists looking ahead as regards dental work can be accepted. We have been drawing teeth for the last fifty years, and why we should be stopped now is not very clear. And if to the extraction is added a little mechanical work, again why not? I presume Mr. Allen knows that there are 20,000 unregistered practitioners of dentistry for some 5,000 of the legally qualified. The former embrace all sorts—good, bad, and indifferent, blacksmiths and barbers, as well as chemists and first-class dental mechanics. The whole of them expect to get on the register as soon as a Bill can be got through Parliament. Are dental chemists alone to be debarred? That is the point that Mr. Allen ignores; but it is a practical issue.

Yours truly,

DENS. (63/18.)

SIR,—I, as a dental chemist, welcome the criticism of your correspondent Mr. C. T. Allen as being a very good advertisement for the Chemists' Dental Society. Mr. Allen is obviously very ignorant of the position of the unqualified dental practitioner at the present time. Before the dental surgeon existed the chemist was the people's dentist, and in many country districts is now the only person to whom the people can go when wishing to be relieved of dental pain. Does Mr. Allen think that the dental chemist knows nothing of "the important relation which the condition of the mouth bears to general health"? If so, he is very mistaken. Several dentist friends of mine (unlike the jealous friends of Mr. Allen) assure me that they personally would be willing to recognise such an educated person as the dental chemist, because they know it is absolutely impossible for the qualified dentists to cope with all the work. It is a well-known fact that there are not sufficient qualified men to cater for the needs of the county of Middlesex alone, hence the large number of unqualified dentists. It is expected that dental treatment will soon be forthcoming under the National Insurance Act, and recognition will have to be given to unqualified practitioners; and why, in the name of reason, should not chemists who are conducting a *bona-fide* dental practice claim to be recognised? I think the dog-in-the-manger attitude of our friend Mr. Allen is to be deplored, and I trust all chemists engaged in dentistry will at once communicate with Mr. Benson Harries, and, if eligible, join the Chemists' Dental Society, whose object is not to usurp the rights of dentists but to defend the existing rights of chemists.

Yours truly,

Sherwood, Nottingham.

W. MEAKIN.

SIR,—Mr. C. T. Allen has evidently replied to Mr. Harries' appeal without much knowledge of the subject. Does he understand that in the whole of the United Kingdom there are less than 4,000 qualified dentists, including those who were registered without qualification, and that already there are estimated to be 15,000 practising unregistered dentists? The whole subject rests as follows. Dental chemists, many of years' standing, claim the same right as any other unregistered practitioner. According to the preamble of a recent Dental Bill, those who had practised dentistry for two years would have been placed on a registered basis. Many

of these 15,000 have been in all trades and businesses (including chemists), and some are merely dental canvassers. All these accordingly were eligible for registration, excepting those who are practising as dental chemists—any Dick, Tom, or Harry, without inquiry. Would that be just? I think not. I think I am a typical example. I have practised dentistry nearly fifteen years, and my knowledge of antiseptics, and pharmaceutical training generally, puts me above, not below, most of the unregistered. The only reason many of us have not qualified is that the Pharmaceutical Preliminary is not accepted for dentistry, and we are too old to go to school again. The Dental Intermediate examination, consisting of chemistry, physics, and materia medica, we have already taken in a far more advanced degree than dentists, as these subjects apply more to pharmacy than dentistry. Finally, many of us by long practice have obtained the knowledge and skill to do good work. That gives our patients satisfaction; and that is the best test, whether it is making a denture, treating putrescent roots, fillings, or crowning. Who, as things are, may I ask (with only 4,000 registered dentists), is to attend to the masses of people who require dental work at moderate prices? Who but the unregistered? And if a reasonable and just Dental Act is further necessary, with some modified examination, if required, we dental chemists would easily top the list.

Yours faithfully,

ANOTHER ALLEN. (63/60.)

SIR,—Both the Secretary of the Chemists' Dental Society and Mr. C. T. Allen have missed the point of my inquiry, which was regarding present-day chemists carefully extracting teeth like their predecessors. Mr. C. T. Allen is evidently quite ignorant of the matter and ought not to rush into print with what some friends told him. The bulk of the dental work in England is done by unqualified men, and if he goes outside his door he will see dozens of glaring dental signs and show-cases, not one of which belongs to a qualified L.D.S. These men are frequently of no education and are not required to pass a single examination, so that it is certainly better for the general public, who cannot afford the fees of the dental surgeons, to rely upon qualified chemists who have acquired sufficient knowledge to undertake simple dental operations. Furthermore, the present state of dental law is such that it does not always pay a chemist to take the dental qualification owing to advertising restrictions and the necessity of giving up his pharmacy. The point is that the exigencies of chemists' businesses make it necessary sometimes to have side-lines—silver goods, stationery, Post Office, photography, optics, dentistry, urine-analysis, bacteriology, etc.—anything which will in some way or other bring grist to the mill; and any harm done to fellow-craftsmen in consequence of the acquisition of the extra knowledge necessary is absurd and can only exist in Mr. C. T. Allen's imagination. We ought to be broadminded enough to allow each one to do what he thinks best and most in accordance with the demands of his particular business and district and his own individual tastes. It would be interesting to know, however, if it is a fact that present-day chemists are developing trading instincts in preference to following their predecessors, who, by rendering more personal services, were nearer emulating professional men.

Yours faithfully,

DENS. (65/53.)

SIR,—Being interested in the above I think Mr. C. T. Allen in yours of December 20 does not fully understand the true position with regard to dentistry as it now exists in this country, and I think he has gone out of his way to criticise and rebuke the dental chemists for combining to protect their already invested interests with a semblance of the cloven hoof in the latter part of his letter. The position is something like this: For 40,000,000 of his Majesty's subjects there are just above 5,000 dentists on the register, nearly half of whom are 1878 men who never had any training in dentistry; in fact, several of them were not born at that date. Granted it is a hardship for the L.D.S. (who has had to spend

anything from 600*l.* to 1,000*l.* to gain his qualification) that unqualified practice should be so rampant, there being about 10,000 unregistered dentists in practice, some doing strictly ethical work; there are also many bad, and I contend that a chemist with his training and knowledge of anaesthetics and drugs is safer at the work than many of those who have risen from the plaster bench. If a man is in real practice and making a living, it is a tall order to put himself out of harness for four years to qualify. It means two years' mechanical pupillage to a registered man with a heavy fee, and two years' curriculum at the hospital if he is fortunate. I should be interested myself to know how Mr. Allen would deal with my case. I have a large practice, with every modern equipment in surgeries and workrooms, employing five of us, and numbering several chemists and medical men among the patients. It pays me better than pharmacy, and I thoroughly understand the work; but would he have me closed down? If chemists who are seriously engaged in dentistry can combine successfully I say good luck to them! till the time when the British Dental Association will have to recognise the *bona-fide* unregistered practitioner.—Yours faithfully,

DENTAL PHARMACIST. (65/8.)

SIR,—I very much appreciate a straightforward honest opponent; he has an alluring fascination over me. Mr. Allen has signed his name to an expression of his opinion. In stating my case in reply to his letter, I beg space to state the real position of the Chemists' Dental Society. It does not exist to encourage chemists to take up dentistry; as a matter of fact, I have refused applications from men who have said they thought of taking it up and therefore wished to be enrolled. We exist to combine and protect those who are already established in dental practice. To quote from our constitution:

The Chemists' Dental Society was founded in consequence of the publication of a draft Dentists Act Amendment Bill which proposed to deprive chemists of the rights they have enjoyed from time immemorial of extracting teeth and performing dental work. It is not desired by the promoters of the Society to encroach on the rights of the dental profession in regard to the protected title which dentists hold, but to conserve the legal rights which chemists undoubtedly possess.

It is clear, therefore, from Mr. Allen's letter, that he is under some misapprehension, and if he means to class our members with some unqualified persons against whom the public should be warned, I feel we are entitled to resent the imputation. Dental chemists as pharmacists have *ipso facto* a standing and qualification which is eminently respectable and effective. Many of them, like the writer, have served apprenticeship to chemists and dentists. They have more knowledge of antiseptics and drugs, etc., than many dental practitioners, and they have a thorough training in dealing with matters and substances which require carefulness and precision of detail. It is very satisfactory to find that the claims made by our members under the Insurance Act scheme against accidents and mistakes in dental practice have been very few and trifling, and speaks well for the efficiency of their work.

The large number of chemists who practise dentistry do nothing illegal, as has been proved by a test case before the House of Lords. The personal titles "Dentist" and "Dental Surgeon" alone are protected. But Mr. Allen suggests that an outsider might as well dispense medicines. The one thing is perfectly legal, but the other is illegal, and I am surprised that a gentleman like Mr. Allen should fall into the mistake of confounding such opposites.

With reference to examinations, Mr. Allen may not know that our members have to satisfy the C.D.S. Council of their fitness by experience before they are admitted to membership. Further, if they were to begin with totally unqualified men, there would be some force in his proposal that we should be examined. Even so, examinations are not everything; there are unqualified assistants, as he well knows, who put qualified men to shame when it comes to business routine and salesmanship; and with a dental practitioner the question for the public is, Who is the best man at his work? Moreover, now that dental chemists have spent hundreds of pounds upon surgical

and mechanical appliances, thereby creating a vested interest, why should they be put to school and made to pass an examination test? In 1868 large numbers of chemists were placed upon the Register of Chemists and Druggists without passing any examination; likewise, in 1878, 2,000 pharmacists were placed on the Dental Register along with about 1,000 blacksmiths, barbers, shoemakers, and others. To-day there are 1,669 on the Dental Register who have not passed any examination. There are 20,000 qualified medical men on the Register, but only 5,000 dentists, and there are about 8,000 unregistered dental practitioners. The demand has created the need.

Mr. Underwood, M.R.C.S., L.D.S., stated last March, at Leeds, "that they as dentists have not a twentieth of their proper strength, and the public are obliged to fall back on the unregistered." That being so, this Society and the Incorporated Dental Society are doing good service to the public by recording those who are competent, and separating the wheat from the chaff. By getting all dental practitioners on the Register would mean placing them under control. Now, the unregistered are more or less free-lances, and can advertise, etc., and are not under State control. The recognition of *bona-fide* dental practitioners would rebound to the mutual advantage of the registered, unregistered, and the community. The whole matter of dental legislation needs adjusting. The dental profession at large is in a chaotic condition. This is an age of a progressive democracy, and the days for the old fossilised ideas of a business or a profession are a thing of the past.

Yours truly,

BENSON HARRIES,
Hon. Sec., C.D.S., Newport, Mon.

Insurance Act Appliances.

SIR,—I have recently been asking quotations for bandages, lints, etc., as per specifications in the new Tariff for Insurance drugs and appliances issued by the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee, and find difficulty in obtaining same as the manufacturers seem very dissatisfied with the specifications given. I should therefore be glad to have a reply to the following questions:

1. Do G.O.W. bandages weigh on an average 10 per cent. heavier than W.O.W. bandages?
2. If so, why are the W.O.W. bandages given in the Tariff as heavier than G.O.W. bandages?
3. Do the weights given in the Tariff for W.O.W. bandages exceed the weight of the best quality bandages at present manufactured by the majority of houses?
4. Is it correct that warp 42 weft 27 is not in accordance with most manufactures?
5. Is not 4,000 sq. in. to the 1 lb. nearer the average manufacture of lint than 3,700?

Perhaps some of the manufacturers will reply to my questions so that we can have the matter cleared up and, if necessary, adjusted before all final arrangements for the year 1914 are completed.—Yours faithfully,

A. TIMMINS,
Hon. Sec. of the Hartlepoons and District
Pharmacists' Association.

Mr. Arthur Berliner, Worship Street, London, E.C., sees no reason for any dissatisfaction on the part of surgical-dressing manufacturers as to the specifications of the dressings enumerated, and submits the following replies to the questions:

- (1) The G.O.W. bandages on an average weigh 10 per cent. more than the W.O.W. if of the same quality cloth. This is accounted for through an average loss in the bleaching of 10 per cent.
- (2) The W.O.W., being heavier, is clearly meant to be a better-quality bandage.
- (3) The weights given for W.O.W. are only those of a good medium quality, which have been generally stocked for years by most houses, and therefore do not exceed the weight of the best-quality bandage.
- (4) The counts given—42 warp and 27 weft—can be adopted by any manufacturer without trouble or difficulty.
- (5) The average lint from most manufacturers measures 18 in. wide by $5\frac{1}{2}$ yd. long to the lb., or equal to 3,564 sq. in. The next quality better measures 6 yds. to the lb., or equal to 3,888 sq. in.; thus 3,700 sq. in. is nearer the average lint in use than 4,000 sq. in.

Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons, 7 to 12 Aldersgate Street, London, E.C., inform us that they do "not consider there will be any difficulty in complying with the standard. It is quite true that grey bandages do weigh more than white, but only when cut from the same cloth. Considering the very much higher price allowed on the Tariff for white bandages, and the fact that as a rule white bandages are used to a much greater extent than grey, they presume a better quality is required. As regards the weights of these latter, they have two heavier bandages as regular running lines. On looking over their stock they notice that counts vary considerably. The superficial area given for lint strikes them as being already sufficiently high in comparison with the price allowed, 3,700 sq. in. being about equal to 6 yds. If anything more is required a higher price would have to be given."

[We have communicated with other manufacturers, and their replies will be inserted next week.—EDITOR C. & D.]

Subscribers' Symposium.

For questions, answers, incidents, and interchange of opinions among "C. & D." readers.

Appreciations.

"As regards information, the C. & D. is obviously the universal provider—the Whiteley's of the drug-trade—supplying, as it apparently does, details of anything from a pill excipient to a Riviera pension."—(63/14.)

Insurance Dispensing.



The above illustrates what can be done with scissors, paste, and a little ink, to relieve the feelings. It is a reduction of a sheet of foolscap, the figures being pasted on. The writing is that of a chemist whose letters on Insurance dispensing have figured frequently in these columns during the year.

Optical Problem.

The following is the explanation of the "Optical Problem" given in the C. & D., November 29, index folio 827: As in presbyopia, the peripheral rays do not come to a focus on the same plane as the central ones; this confusion can be remedied by the use of a pinhole stop ($\frac{3}{16}$ in. is about right) wherever there is a good light. In the open there is abundance for the purpose of seeing in this way what otherwise one could not without the use of a lens. Another practical and interesting point generally omitted from optical works is the fact that the stereoscopic effect in any good picture-plane can be quite satisfactorily realised by observing with one eye; the two eyes in this case producing confusion in the attainment of this very agreeable result. It is also interesting to observe that the acuity in the first case, and the sense of solidity in the other, persist for some little time after the return to normal conditions.—Tectum (91/19).

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles, and when samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how.

We do not as a rule repeat information which has been given in this section during the past twelve months, as it occupies space which can be more profitably utilised for other information. In such cases the numbers are mentioned, and if quærists cannot refer to these they may obtain the numbers from the "C. & D." Office at the published prices, usually 6d.

F. & G. (12/3).—ELECTROPLATING.—You do not state what metal you wish to deposit electrolytically, but the following is an outline of the process of silverplating: The bath is prepared by dissolving silver cyanide in excess of potassium cyanide solution, thus:

Potassium cyanide ...	...	...	5xij.
Water ...	...	...	Cj.
Silver cyanide ...	...	...	5j.

Filter, and use in a porcelain vessel.

The *whitening-bath* is as follows:

Potassium cyanide ...	...	...	5xviiij.
Water ...	...	...	Cj.
Silver cyanide ...	...	...	5j.

Filter.

Three or four Smce cells, with plates 10 in. by 4 in., are used for the plating-bath, and four or five similar cells for the whitening-bath. Twenty to thirty minutes is the time taken usually for the plating-bath to act properly. The chemically clean article to be plated (which should not be touched after cleaning) is connected by a copper wire with the zinc pole of the battery, dipped for a minute or two in the whitening-bath, and, when uniformly coated with a white film of silver, transferred to the plating-bath. The baths are provided with silver feeding plates for anodes, connected with the positive pole of the battery.

C. B. C. (25/12).—MENTHOL HAIR-TONIC.—The following has been published before in the *C. & D.*:

Pilocarpine hydrochloride ...	...	...	5ij.
Resorcin,			
Chloral hydrate,			
Beta naphthol ...	of each	...	5vss.
Quinine sulphate ...	...	...	5v.
Menthol ...	...	...	5j.
Alcohol ...	...	...	Ciss.
Glycerin ...	...	...	Oj.
Bergamot oil ...	...	...	5j.
Hydrochloric acid,			
Alkanet tincture ...	of each	...	a sufficiency
Water to make ...	...	...	Oxxx.

Dissolve the pilocarpine in 2 oz. of water and add sufficient alkanet; dissolve the resorcin and chloral in 32 oz. of alcohol, the bergamot oil in 8 oz. of alcohol, the naphthol and menthol in 32 oz. of alcohol, and the quinine in alcohol by means of hydrochloric acid. The remainder of the alcohol is mixed with the glycerin, and 120 oz. of water added. The solutions are then mixed (the resorcin and chloral last but one, the pilocarpine last) and made up to measure. On the question of expense the pilocarpine may be reduced in quantity, as its efficacy in such lotions is doubtful.

R. B. (36/55).—The ordinary steel dies are quite suited for making compressed calomel tablets.

R. B. H. (55/13).—We cannot recollect the publication of the formula of a preparation of methyl salicylate with an albumen basis. The recipe for an ointment was criticised in the *C. & D.*, August 23, index folio 344, and we have published on previous occasions formulæ for the compound ointment and the liniment. When given internally the capsule form is usually preferred on account of the unpleasant taste of methyl salicylate.

A. R. J. (53/71).—TESTING LIME-WATER.—The method given in Proctor's "Pharmaceutical Testing" is the one usually followed in the pharmacy. Proctor states that lime-water may be considered satisfactory so long as a fluid ounce more than neutralises a grain of oxalic acid. The most convenient mode of working is to colour 2 oz. of lime-water with a few drops of tincture of litmus, and add a solution of 2 gr. of oxalic acid, when a white precipitate of calcium oxalate falls in the solution, which should retain its blue colour. Should the tint be red, the lime is deficient.

A. G. S. (55/4).—FERRO-SILICON is the name given to pig-iron when it contains more than 5 per cent. of silicon. The substance can be made of high percentages by means of

the electric furnace. Ferro-silicon is employed in the smelting industry to increase the tensile strength of iron. According to Jüngst, the medium quality, containing 10 per cent. of silicon, gives the best results.

R. T. B. (55/58).—DERRIS, or "Aker Tuba," is a well-known fish-poison, and as it has been recommended also as an insecticide, it is doubtless the product to which you refer as being employed in dipping sheep. The botanical names of the plants yielding it are *Derris elliptica* and *D. uliginosa*, the habitat being Java. Dr. F. B. Power investigated derris a few years ago, and confirmed its poisonous effect on fish. We will make inquiries as to where it can be obtained.

D. K. (Kobe) (54/27).—We cannot find any published particulars of the methods of dyeing mother-of-pearl, but possibly the processes employed in colouring ivory would answer the purpose. If you desire to experiment in this direction we shall be glad to supply further details.

G. W. (63/6).—(1) IODISED COD-LIVER OIL:

Iodine ...	...	...	gr. viij.
Chloroform ...	...	...	mx.
Cod-liver oil ...	...	...	5xvj.

Triturate the iodine with a few drops of oil, then add more of the oil and the chloroform, mix this with the remainder of the oil contained in a bottle, and agitate frequently until dissolved. The dose is a tablespoonful three times a day.

In another method of preparing iodised cod-liver oil the iodine is triturated and shaken with the oil until dissolved, no chloroform being employed.

(2) PHOSPHORISED COD-LIVER OIL.—This is made by dissolving 1 grain of phosphorus in 16 oz. of cod-liver oil by the aid of a gentle heat and agitation. To save heating the oil it is better to add the equivalent amount of phosphorised oil to cod-liver oil. The dose of this oil is one to two teaspoonfuls.

Clark (47/69).—COMPOUND PINE INHALANT.—The following is a good formula for the class of inhalant you desire:

Oil of pine ...	...	...	5ij.
Terebene ...	...	...	5ij.
Creosote ...	...	...	5ss.
Menthol ...	...	...	5ss.
Oil of cinnamon ...	...	...	mx.
Oil of eucalyptus to ...	...	...	5j.

Mix.

Other formulas will be found in the *C. & D.*, January 27, 1912, p. 151, and *C. & D. Diary*, 1913, p. 545.

Rer (58/50).—CLEANING SCARLET CLOTH.—The method employed in the Army is to brush the coat with a solution of salt of sorrel $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. in boiling water 1 pint, and then sponge the surface well with cold water. Another solution much used for scarlet hunting coats is:

Stanni chloridi xtl.	...	...	5j.
Ac. hydrochlor.	...	...	5j.
Ac. tartaric.	...	...	5ss.
Aque	...	...	5xvj.

Solve. Apply with a sponge and dry out of doors.

X. Y. Z. (46/30).—We do not know of any recently published book containing the various features to which you refer. Bayley's "Pocket Book for Pharmacists," which Spon's brought out some years ago, was an attempt to do this, but that book is, we believe, now out of print. Diluted syrups cannot be preserved for long without acetous fermentation setting in.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago.

Reprinted from "The Chemist and Druggist," December 15, 1863

Our Fifth Volume.

On the 15th of January next the first number of our new series will be issued. The form of the journal will be changed and its size increased. Our arrangements for the year are complete, and we firmly believe that they are calculated to produce results which will be most acceptable to our readers. There will be numerous contributions from Mr. C. W. Quinn, F.C.S., Dr. G. L. Strauss, Ph.D., Mr. W. B. Tegetmeier, and other well-known scientific writers. Among the special features of the volume will be a series of thoroughly practical articles on the preparations of the new Pharmacopœia by Messrs. J. C. Braithwaite and J. C. Brough. Much greater space will be devoted to trade matters, to notices of novelties, and answers to queries.

WHOLESALE.

INVOICE Clerk; must have a good knowledge of the Drug trade and be quick and accurate at figures. Apply, by letter, with full particulars, to 141/24, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACIST wanted to Represent Manufacturing Chemists among Medical men and Chemists in Scotland and Midlands; good education and knowledge of Therapeutics essential. Apply, with particulars, 59/3, Office of this Paper.

WANTED by leading Manufacturing house, Representative to call on the Wholesale trade; Packed Goods and Perfumery; London, Midlands, and the South; must be first-class man. Write, in confidence, to 125/20, Office of this Paper.

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RHODESIA.—Young Assistant, with Minor qualification; three years' engagement; an Englishman with Photographic and Optical experience preferred. Apply, with full particulars, to 140/37, Office of this Paper.

LABORATORY Assistant required for South Africa; unmarried; not over 30 years of age; passage paid out; three years' agreement. Apply, by letter only, to "L." 14 Lafone Street, Tower Bridge, London, S.E.

WANTED by an old-established English Company in the Far East, a thoroughly competent Assistant, holding the Minor qualification and having had good experience in first-class Retail business, age under 30; salary commencing at £225 and rising to £265 per annum, with quarters or an allowance in lieu thereof equal to approximately £60 per annum; passage paid out and home on a four years' agreement. Address, "Export" (141/30), Office of this Paper.

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30/-—Assistant or Manager; competent Dispenser, used to N.H.L.; can Prescribe; smart Salesman and Window-dresser; used all branches; age 35; disengaged; 12 years' reference. "Rhe." c/o Mrs. Stones, Knowl, Mirfield, Yorks.

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SHARES FOR SALE (free of commission, subject).—120 Alhambury "B" 6 per cent. Preference, 23s. 9d.; 200 Alby United Carbide Ordinary, 33s.; 50 Brunner Mond Ordinary, 90s. 9d.; 266 Camwal £1 fully paid Ordinary, 1s.; 145 Peck Frean Preference, 21s. 1½d. c.d.; 85 Wright Layman Preference, 21s. 3d.; 200 Angostura Bitters 6 per cent. Preference, 18s. 6d. (Wanted (subject).—200 J. Crosfield New Preference (16s. paid), 17s.; Camwal Preference.

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CHEMISTS' Fittings, Secondhand.—Enough to fit up a dozen shops, comprising Ranges of Shelving, Drawers, Lockers, Counters, Piano-fronted Walkcases, Dispensing-screens, Counter-cases, Shop Rounds, etc., at give-away prices. D. Matthews & Son, The Chemists' Fitters, 14 and 16 Manchester Street, Liverpool.

BEST cash price for all old Cameras, any make, also all old Photo goods, no matter how damaged; any kind you may have send them along; cash will be sent same day; no waiting; we buy and return nothing. S. E. Hackett, 23 July Road, Liverpool, E.

McQUEEN'S System of Accounts for Chemists; works out gross and net profits, balance sheet, and income-tax return with guaranteed certainty; a work well known and considered indispensable by progressive Chemists (Eleventh and improved Edition). Full particulars and testimonials, post free, McQueen & Co., Moat Road, E. Leicester.

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THE CHEMISTS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY

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Application forms on request from

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One halfpenny per word with name and address. One penny per word if we register the address and attach a number. No advertisement inserted for less than 6d.

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A FEW of Gardner's patent "Rapid" sifters and mixers in good condition; no other make required. State size, full particulars, and maker's number to 45/39, Office of this Paper.

"**THE CHEMIST-OPTICIAN**" is the first book which chemists should read who want to know how to make money off spectacles and eyeglasses. Published at 4s. (by post 4s. 3d.), can be obtained from the C. & D. Offices in London or Melbourne, and from the wholesale and sundries houses at the published price.

Late News.

42 Cannon Street,
London, E.C.,

December 24, 1913.

Correcting the Companies' Register.

By notice gazetted on December 19 the following will be struck off the register of joint-stock companies unless cause be shown to the contrary: Damar's Pure Drug Co., Ltd.; Farina Eau de Cologne Co., Ltd.; Norisco Toothbrush Co., Ltd.; Radium Bank of Great Britain, Ltd.

A Visit to The British Drug Houses

was made on December 13 by the students of Westminster College of Pharmacy. The party of over sixty students, including several ladies, was divided into four groups and taken round the extensive laboratories. Every department interested the visitors, to whom the large scale and range of manufactures was a revelation.

Stockton Pharmacists' Association.

A meeting of this Association was held in Tate's Café on December 19. Mr. E. Gregory, re-elected Secretary, gave a report of a meeting of the Durham County Pharmacists, which was held in Durham on November 12, at which he was nominated for the statutory Committee to represent the interests of Stockton pharmacists. A discussion took place on the new Tariff.

An Old Chemist's Death.

At the inquest on December 23 on Theophilus George Owen (87), retired chemist, who was found dead on December 19 at his lodgings in Carysfort Street, Stoke Newington, London, N., the jury found that death was due to syncope following heart-disease. In the course of the evidence it was stated that deceased formerly practised as a chemist in Lancashire, but that was forty years ago. It was said that his habit was to sleep during the afternoon and be up during the night.

Christmas at Glasgow.

Seldom, if ever, has Glasgow been so busy with all conditions of shoppers as it was on Saturday last, writes our correspondent. Trade is good and money plentiful, and chemists are now enjoying the fruit of any special effort put forth to attract customers. Christmas Day is being recognised by the majority of shopkeepers as the weekly half-holiday, and consequently business will be suspended at 1 p.m. The authorities will, it is stated, overlook the alteration of the day of closing during Christmas and New Year weeks. The wholesale houses will be closed in most cases all day on New Year's Day.

Pharmaceutical Committees.

The following have been duly elected under the regulations of the National Insurance Act:

Aberdeen Burgh.—Messrs. A. L. Bruce, 7 Millburn Street; A. F. Dugan, 5 South Mount Street; Wm. Giles, 123 Crown Street; Wm. F. Hay, 476 Union Street; Wm. Reid, 100 Holburn Street; John R. Reith, Cults; Chas. Simpson, 5 King Street.

Aberdeen County.—Messrs. J. Cruickshank, Bucksburn; R. Garrow, Keith; J. F. Ironside, Inverness; J. H. Low, Fraserburgh; A. Lunan, Banchory; A. Milne, Maud; J. R. Reith, Cults; C. Simpson, Aberdeen; A. S. Weir, Kemnay.

Mr. Kilner's Will.

Mr. George Wm. Kilner, 7 Bedford Avenue, High Barnet, and King's Cross, London, N., a director of Messrs. Kilner Bros., Ltd., glass-bottle manufacturers, who died on November 21, aged sixty-two years, left estate of the gross value of 35,519*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*, of which the net personalty has been sworn at 35,385*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* Probate of his will has been granted to his brothers, Mr. James Richard Kilner, Morton House, Thornhill Lees, Yorks, and Mr. Frederick Kilner, King's Cross, N., manufacturers. The following bequests are made to employés of Kilner Bros., Ltd., if they shall still be in the service of the company and if he himself shall be connected with the management thereof at the time of his decease: 50*l.* to Arthur William Willsher; 40*l.* each to Frederick Richardson, William James Templeton, and William Jabez

Cable; 30*l.* each to William Ridley Parker, George William Hooton, and Frederick James Polley; 20*l.* each to Charles Uriah Easter, Thomas Marsh; Charles Wm. Barrows, and Henry Merryweather; 15*l.* to Sidney Jones; 10*l.* each to Charles Williamson and Joseph Wm. Cutmore; 5*l.* to Honora Owen. He left 800 10*l.* preference and 500 10*l.* ordinary shares in Kilner Bros., Ltd., to his wife for life, with remainder to his daughters Sarah Lilian and Emily Gertrude, and all other his shares in that company to his said two daughters in equal shares. He left his residence for the use of his daughters and of his wife during her widowhood, and the residue of his property as to one-third upon trust for his wife and two-thirds to his said two daughters.

Drug Fund Administration.

It is now rumoured in Salford that the Insurance Commissioners are not favourably impressed with the Salford scheme of payment for drug supply. The question of a possible modification is being considered.

The "Manchester Guardian" on December 23 published an article regarding the deficiency in the Drug Fund at Manchester. Examples are given of unnecessary frequency of prescribing and extravagant prescribing of expensive drugs. The examples given are as follows:

(1) Unnecessary Frequency of Prescribing.—One patient received prescriptions on the 3rd, 5th, 7th, 10th, 12th, 14th, and 16th of one month, each one sufficient medicine for five days, and all practically the same from the point of view of the treatment.

(2) Prescribing Unnecessary Quantities.—One patient received on three occasions, within thirteen days, an aggregate of 18 oz. of a drug (equal to from 144 to 288 average doses), of which only one dose per day was prescribed. One pound, or eight superficial yards, of lint prescribed for a patient with a slight accident to the thumb.

(3) Too Free Use of Unnecessarily Expensive Drugs.—Proprietary drugs repeatedly prescribed when others of the exact medicinal or therapeutic value were available at much less cost. Examples: Urotropine, instead of Formamine (about one-fifth the cost); Aspirin, instead of Acetylsalicylic Acid (about one-fifth the cost); Veronal, instead of Maloural (about one-fourth the cost); and others of like character.

(4) Ignorance of Permissible Scope of Prescribing.—The pharmacists agreed that, in the main, the character and cost of individual prescriptions, so far as the actual medicines prescribed are concerned under the Act, are similar to what obtained in private practice, as distinct from club practice. In private practice many considerations other than the interests of treatment influence the character, and in a somewhat less degree the number, of prescriptions given to a patient.

Insurance Act Appliances.

Further replies to Mr. Timmins' queries in regard to bandages and lint for insured persons (see p. 99 of this issue) have been received this morning (December 24).

Messrs. Cuzson, Gerrard & Co., Ltd., Oldbury, write:

1. Grey open-wave bandages, using the same cloth, weigh 10 per cent. more than white open-wave, due to loss in weight and strength which the grey undergoes in bleaching.

2. In the white open-wave bandage of the Tariff the better quality is provided, and the better price to the retailer is allowed for same.

3. The weights given in the Tariff for white open-wave bandages are for good average qualities, but do not come near the best qualities made by most houses.

4. A count of 42 warp, 27 weft, is a count very common in the surgical-dressing trade; coarser and commoner qualities are being sold, but are not desirable, as they admit the use of shoddy cotton.

5. A pound of lint averages 4,000 sq. in.; it is, however, certainly wise to give a latitude, but 300 in. is a somewhat large one; nevertheless, it is certainly to the advantage of the retail trade when standards are being fixed to have such latitude.

The Liverpool Lint Co., Liverpool, write:

1. G.O.W. bandages do weigh about 10 per cent. heavier than W.O.W. bandages for an equal quality.

2. Apparently the Insurance Committee have made a mistake in the weight given for the W.O.W., as the weights given are rather heavier than the standard best qualities. This also applies to No. 3.

4. 42 for the warp and 27 for the weft is the correct count for a good reliable quality of bandage.

5. 3,700 sq. in. is a correct measurement for a good useful hospital quality of lint.

The number of alterations made in the Tariff has caused manufacturers a great deal of trouble and worry, as it may be a very easy matter to alter a few figures on paper, but the manufacturer has to order his raw materials in large quantities, and is caused a heavy loss if he stocks unsaleable goods, such as 4-yd. bandages, for which there is little or no other sale except under the Insurance Tariff.

PATENT SPECIFICATIONS.

Printed copies of the following specifications are on sale (8d. each) at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., a fortnight after the notice of acceptance has appeared in the "Official Journal" (Patents) of the given dates. Persons desirous of opposing the grant of a patent must do so in the prescribed form within two months from the date of the "Journal" in which the notice appeared.

Specifications Accepted.

October 1, 1913.

TREATING TOOTH-BRUSHES ANTISEPTICALLY. 15,447/13. Withycombe.
PRODUCING DIETHYLBROMOACETYL CARBAMIDE. 15,933/13. Bruno Beckmann Chemische Fabrik Gcs.
MANUFACTURE OF ARSENIC-ANTIMONY COMPOUNDS. 17,533/13. Imray. (Farbwerke vorm. Meister, Lucius & Brüning.)

October 8, 1913.

LOTION FOR TREATING THE SKIN. 22,006/12. Gibson.
HALOGEN DERIVATIVES OF ORGANIC COMPOUNDS. 22,653/12. Perkin, Weizmann & Davies.
APPARATUS FOR EFFECTING CHEMICAL REACTIONS. 22,737/12. Matthews, Strange & Pim.
PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF MATERIALS FOR USE IN THE MANUFACTURE OF UNINFLAMMABLE SPLINTS. 23,777/12. Peck.
CAOUTCHOUC-LIKE SUBSTANCE. 23,821/12. Newton. (Farbenfabriken vorm. F. Bayer & Co.)
MANUFACTURE OF ACETIC-ACID ESTERS OF AMYL ALCOHOL AND ITS HOMOLOGUES. 3,133/13. Kaufner.
OBTAINING NITROGEN SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH OXIDES OF NITROGEN. 3,662/13. Farbwerke vorm. Meister, Lucius & Brüning.
PROCESS FOR ACCELERATING VULCANISATION. 11,530/13. Farbenfabriken vorm. Friedrich Bayer & Co.

October 15, 1913.

PRODUCTION OF ALUMINOUS COMPOUNDS. 22,590/12. Spence, Llewellyn and Peter Spence & Sons, Ltd.
PRODUCTION OF OZONE. 22,854/12. Quain.
MANUFACTURE OF PURE TUNGSTEN. 23,475/12. Fischer.
PRODUCTION OF SALTS OF HYDRASTININE AND ITS HOMOLOGUES. 29,505/12. Newton and Mersey Chemical Works, Ltd.
INHALATION APPARATUS. 3,758/13. Reismann & Wenzel.
MANUFACTURE OF HYDROGEN. 7,147/13. Soc. l'Air Liquide.
DENTURES. 10,223/13. Claudius Ash, Sons & Co. and Chazal.
MANUFACTURE OF NITRO-ARYLIDES OF 2:3-OXYNAPHTHOLIC ACID. 13,237/13. Bloxam. (Chemische Fabrik Griesheim Elektron.)
NASAL RESPIRATOR. 13,937/13. Coon.
AMMONIA-SODA PROCESS. 16,470/13. Clemm.

October 22, 1913.

EXTRACTION OF NITRATES. 23,591/12. Sulman, Picard & Broadbridge.
APPARATUS FOR FILLING BOTTLES WITH AERATED WATERS. 24,139/12. Winslade.
RESPIRATORS. 24,150/12. Dickinson.
MANUFACTURE OF ARSENO-METALLIC PREPARATIONS. 24,420/12. Imray. (Farbwerke vorm. Meister, Lucius & Brüning.)
MANUFACTURE OF HYDROGEN. 27,117 and 27,735/12. Johnson. (Badische Anilin- und Soda-Fabrik.)
MANUFACTURE OF NITRILES. 23,647/12. Newton. (Farbenfabriken vorm. F. Bayer & Co.)
SURGICAL CORSETS. 23,732/12. Curtis.
PREPARATION FOR PRESERVATION OF DECAYED TEETH. 2,093/13. Albrecht.
PRODUCING DIASTATIC PRODUCTS. 3,096/13 Takamine.
PRODUCING ERYTHRENE. 4,076/13. Mersey Chemical Works, Ltd., and Newton. (Farbenfabriken vorm. F. Bayer & Co.)

RENDERING LIQUIDS RADIO-ACTIVE. 4,776/13. Coussens.
MANUFACTURE OF WHITE-LEAD. 7,139/13. Strange and Coley.
MANUFACTURE OF POWDER-PUFFS. 7,965/13. Schwarzhaupt.
PRODUCTION OF HYDROGEN PEROXIDE FROM THE PEROXIDE OF AN ALKALINE EARTH. 10,292/13. Bariumoxyd Ges.
APPARATUS FOR ATOMISING AND SPRAYING LIQUIDS. 13,319/13. Pappenheim.
REMEDY FOR THE TREATMENT OF THE RECTUM. 15,276/13. Forgács & Ladányi.
POWDER-PUFFS. 17,683/13. Pappenheim.

October 29, 1913.

METHOD OF CONCENTRATING SOLUTIONS. 21,237/12. Monti.
STETHOSCOPES. 23,954/12. Teske.
OINTMENT FOR CATTLE-HOOFES. 26,833/12. Walker.
SUSPENSORY BANDAGES. 29,794/12. Balsgür.
MANUFACTURE OF HYDROGEN. 2,096/13. Johnson.
(Badische Anilin- und Soda-Fabrik.)
PROCESS FOR PRODUCING BUTTER FLAVOUR. 7,296/13. Kaufmann & Kaufmann.
INHALERS. 7,699/13. Keller.
MEDICATION OF VAPOURS FOR STEAM-BATHS. 14,204/13. Heilmann.

Specifications Open for Inspection.

PREPARATION OF SATURATED FATTY ACIDS, THEIR GLYCERIDES, AND OTHER ESTERS. 28,981/12. Bedford.
MANUFACTURE OF DIASTASE. 18,427/12. Fränkel.
PRODUCING DIETHYL-BROMO-ACETYL-CARBAMIDE. 15,933/13. Dr. Bruno Beckmann Chemische Fabrik Ges.
PROCESS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF ACETIC ACID. 17,016/13. Consortium für Elektrochemische Industrie Ges.
CONCENTRATING DILUTE NITRIC ACID. 18,113/13. Salpetersäure Industrie-Gesellschaft G.m.b.H.
CATAMENTAL BANDAGES. 19,330/13. Salberg.
MANUFACTURE OF SODIUM HYDROSULPHITE. 19,404/13. Deschamps.
HIGH CONCENTRATION OF SULPHURIC ACID. 19,481/13. Zanner.
MANUFACTURE OF PERACIDS FROM ALDEHYDES. 16,849/13. Consortium für Elektrochemische Industrie Ges.
TREATMENT OF KATRI AND OTHER LIKE GUMS. 18,857/13. Raymond.
MANUFACTURE OF ALDOL. 19,463/13. Consortium für Elektrochemische Industrie Ges.
SOLUTION FOR LENGTHENING LIFE OF GAS MANTLES. 19,852/13. More.
PREPARING PURE ZINC-SULPHATE SOLUTION. 15,546/13. Araki.
REMOVING OXYGEN FROM WATER. 20,465/13. Gans.
MANUFACTURE OF BENZYL ACETATE AND BENZYL ALCOHOL. 20,504/13. Klovcr.
MANUFACTURE OF NITRIC ACID OR NITRIC ACID MONOHYDRATE. 20,189/13. Verein Chemische-Fabriken in Mannheim.
WATER SOFTENING AND PURIFYING SUBSTANCES. 5,783/13. De Brunn.
PRODUCING HYDROGEN AND OXYGEN FROM WATER BY ELECTROLYSIS. 18,818/13. Soc. Anon. L'oxydrique Française.
PRODUCING FUSEL OIL. 20,942/12. Scheckenbach.
PREVENTING WOOD OIL FROM COAGULATING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF HEAT. 21,725/13. Beringer.
PROCESS FOR THE BINDING OF PANAMA BARK-DUST. 21,862/13. Mandelbaum.
MANUFACTURE OF ARSENIC-ANTIMONY COMPOUNDS. 19,778/13. Farbwerke vorm. Meister, Lucius & Brüning.
DEODORISING OLEIC ACID FROM FISH. 21,478/13. Hofmann.
SALTS OF ACETYSALICYLIC ACID. 18,743/13. Gerngross.
MANUFACTURE OF *p*-NITROSO-PHENYL-GLYCERIN. 22,694/13. J. D. Riedel Akt.-Ges.
MANUFACTURE OF HEXA-AMINO-ARSENOBENZENE. 8,041/13. G. F. Boehringer & Soehne.
ABDOMINAL BELTS. 18,227/13. Sigurini.
PURIFYING ETHYLENE. 21,311 and 21,312/13. Electrochemische Werke Ges.
TOOTH-BRUSH. 23,220/13. Fouyer.
PRODUCTION OF ETHANE FROM ETHYLENE AND HYDROGEN. 23,347/13. Electrochemische Werke Ges.
PROCESS OF PREPARING MEDICAMENTS. 23,465/13. Richter.
SUSPENSORY BANDAGE. 23,577/13. Hrabeczy.

PENCILS FOR WRITING ON WINDOWS.—Pencils for writing on glass, porcelain, metal, etc., may be made by incorporating talc in melted wax, adding the desired pigment, as lampblack, zinc white, chrome yellow, vermilion, etc., and rolling, as a pill-mass is rolled, to form into the desired shape. About equal parts of wax and talc may be used.

U.S. Food and Drugs Act.

THE following are decisions regarding misbranding of products under this Act: "Hall's Catarrh Cure," consisting of potassium iodide, a bitter drug, and resinous material, claimed to be misbranded because of the therapeutic deductions; but the case was dismissed.—Peroxide-cream, alleged to be misbranded because the peroxide is not an important ingredient, and, further, it is claimed to be a "cerate," when, in fact, the cream contains no wax. The case was, however, dismissed.—Williams' Russian cough-drops, consisting of sugar flavoured with oil of anise, claimed to be misbranded because of the purported foreign origin and the therapeutic claims ("Sure to cure"). The case was tried by a jury, and a verdict returned of not guilty.—"Hoxsie's Croup Remedy," consisting of a hydro-alcoholic solution of an alkaloid, misbranded because the proper proportion of alcohol it contained was not declared on the label.—"Cocacalisaya," misbranded because the label contained no statement of the quantity of cocaine present, and because the proper percentage of alcohol was not stated.—"Morse's Cream," a cod-liver oil emulsion, misbranded because of a statement that the oil was artificially digested by pancreatin.—"Ferro-China Antimalario," misbranded because of the absence of quinine and absence of a declaration of the percentage of alcohol.—"Wells' Hair Balsam," containing lead acetate, sulphur, glycerin, and water. The misbranding alleged is the use of the words "balsam" and "harmless." The sentence in this case has not been pronounced.—"Laxative Boro Pepsin," containing a mere trace of boron, but showing no proteolytic power, misbranded because the statements on the label were misleading, and that instead of 4 per cent. of alcohol, as declared, there was only 3.3 per cent.—Kennedy's worm-syrup, containing santonin, alleged to be misbranded because stated to be harmless. The Court suspended sentence because santonin might not be present in such quantities as to injure anyone.—"Cherry Balsam," misbranded because it did not contain any cherry-bark extract.—"Herculeo Tonic," containing quinine, misbranded because labelled in a misleading manner and the percentage of alcohol was not disclosed.—Grant's hygienic crackers, alleged to be misbranded because of the therapeutic claims, but the Court dismissed the case.—"Corderre's Infants' Syrup," misbranded because the presence of morphine and alcohol was declared in smaller type than that laid down in the regulations.—Saffron containing potassium nitrate. Found by the Court to be misbranded, but not stated to be adulterated. Ordered not to be disposed of in the United States.—"Wood's Soothing Syrup," containing 2 grains of opium per oz., some inorganic salts, and 3.75 per cent. of alcohol. Misbranding alleged because of the statement that it is purely vegetable, and because of the therapeutic claims. The Court suspended sentence.—Morphine-cure, containing morphine and alcohol greater in amount than that stated on the label.—"Dr. Caldwell's Rheumatism Cure," containing alcohol, a salicylate, ammonium salt, small amount of alkaloid, etc., misbranded because the proportion of alcohol was not declared.—"Dr. Caldwell's Anti-pain Tablets," containing acetanilide, caffeine, camphor, and starch, misbranded because the acetanilide was not declared.—"Professor Hoff's Cure for Consumption," misbranded because of the therapeutic claims and for offences in regard to other contents of the package—e.g., proper proportion of alcohol and declaration of codeine.—"Extract of Damiana with Saw Palmetto," misbranded because of the statement that it was "the great sexual tonic," and because numerous other ingredients than those mentioned in the title were present.—Pepper adulterated, and misbranded because it consisted of *Piper longum* and not *Piper nigrum*. A considered judgment was delivered.—Fagret's hair-tonic, containing an alkaloid, probably pilocarpin. Misbranded because the proportion of alcohol present was not stated on the label.—"Walnut Oil" hair-colour restorer, labelled "A strictly vegetable remedy," but containing 2.65 per cent. of silver (calculated as silver nitrate).—Cuticura ointment and soap. Misbranding was alleged because of statements on the label, but the company having filed a motion to quash the information, the Court sustained the demurrer.—"Make-Man" tablets, stated to contain no poison, but found to consist of Bland's pill, arsenic, strychnine, aloes, and hop extract.—Compressed tablets shipped by the McCoy Howe Co., Indianapolis, which fell below the strength mentioned on the label. Defendants were fined \$200 and costs.—A similar case against the Goshen Pharmacal Co., who were fined \$100 and costs.—"Liquid Extract of Smoke," misbranded because the name was intended to lead purchasers to believe that it was a liquid extract of smoke, whereas it was crude pyrolygincous acid.

